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THE GRADUATES - 1972

OPINION

Physical fitness

We just finished a health emphasis weekend at Lodi with your School of Health physical fitness team figuring big in the program. Our testing program, in coordination with a health fair, saw about 300 go through the checkpoints, including our mayor. We feel that this was one of the finest things that has happened in our local constituency. It was the type of shot we needed in our community relations. We have only praise for the whole Loma Linda team. Their service can only be described as beautiful.

Merlin E. Foll, pastor
Lodi SDA Church
Lodi

We have just completed one of the most outstanding camp meetings in our history. Drs. John A. Scharffenberg and Charles S. Thomas from the School of Health presented a most inspiring and practical series of lectures and demonstrations. These men gave evidence that they were not merely with us to deliver a few lectures and then to proceed on to their next appointments. They were deeply interested in helping people and took every opportunity to meet and counsel with individuals day after day. The constituency of our conference were thrilled with what they heard and a deeper spiritual commitment resulted from these wonderful presentations. Never has there been a camp meeting program that brought such an overwhelming favorable response as did the program this year.

John L. Hayward, President
Illinois Conference of
Seventh-day Adventists
Brookfield, Illinois

A God of creation

Dr. Carl Henry, in his article in the January-February issue of *Scope* entitled "Christian Theology and the Counter-Cultural Revolt" makes a final plea that is very important to Adventists today. To present to the world a God of Creation, the Word makes flesh, and redemption through the Word. All of these things are a part of the Loud Cry of the Third Angel in Rev. 14.

Although Dr. Henry does not mention the Sabbath in his article, it does point to the Sabbath. The Sabbath show us God, the Creator -- not only of the world, but of the new lives we receive when we

EDITOR'S BYLINE...

Commencement weekend this year was noteworthy for several reasons. First, ceremonies were held on the campus instead of at the convention center or public bowl. There is something sacred and much that is meaningful about our University campus. Many expressed approval of the arrangements. Second, the Sunday morning commencement address was outstanding. Third, students on both campuses selected University theologians as commencement sermon speakers. Jack Provonsha MD, PhD, from Loma Linda spoke at La Sierra and V. Norskov Olsen, PhD, DTh, from La Sierra spoke at Loma Linda. Without the benefit of collaboration, they both emphasized the true meaning of a professional vocation. In this issue we bring you the three major commencement presentations. I consider them good reading.

SCOPE'S smaller size is prompted by an effort to save time. Pages can be automatically glued and bound at the print shop. The larger format requires shipping to a bindery and extra handling for stapling. This took two weeks for the last issue. Comment?

Oliver Jacques

accept the Word.

Thank you for printing articles that direct the mind back to God.

Melvyn P. Bryandt
Galt

Christ and school

Last May I underwent heart surgery at Loma Linda University Medical Center. Two days went by before I could be scheduled for surgery. I spent the time watching intently the working of the hospital. I have never seen a more dedicated group of nurses, aides, and housekeepers in all my medical life. Students in nursing, medicine, dentistry, physical therapy, inhalation therapy, and a host of other places came to my unit, sang, and had prayer. In my opinion they did a more than commendable job of representing Christ and our school.

Wellesley P. Magan, Jr., MD
Sacramento

Agriculture mission

Student missionary Clifford Earl Munroe (Editors note: a senior agricultural major on the La Sierra campus) arrived in Surinam a little more than a year ago to teach and lead out in the agricultural work in Erowarte, the Amerindian village in the eastern part of the country.

He returned to Loma Linda University last May. In doing so, he left behind a

tremendous spiritual impact which was felt not only here in the Mission, but also by the public with whom he met.

With little or no means, he enlarged the agricultural work in Erowarte. And he gave all he had for God's cause. He left our country with more than it needed.

If anyone has to be proclaimed a hero among the volunteers in this Mission for the 21-month period, the choice would be Clifford E. Munroe.

Theodore Grep, youth director
Surinam Mission of Seventh-day Adventists
Paramaribo, Surinam

Revelation

Mrs. Schmidt and I just spent several hours reading the May/June issue of *SCOPE*. What a revelation! What an insight into the numerous activities of both campuses. We were impressed by the fact that so many students work to pay their own expenses. It reminded me of college days in 1905-09. I worked in the kitchen washing kettles and dishes at five cents an hour. When I got a job in the dairy I was advanced to ten cents an hour. The elite were two classmates who shoveled coal for the powerhouse at 15 cents an hour. I notice a student at La Sierra can now earn two or more dollars an hour!

I.C. Schmidt
Loma Linda

UNIVERSITY SENATE IS ORGANIZED

The Division of Religion's Jack Provonsha, MD, PhD, was recently elected chairman of the University Senate. Frederick Hoyt, PhD, chairman of the department of history and political science in the College of Arts and Sciences, is chairman-elect, and Ian Fraser, PhD, chairman of the department of pharmacology in the School of Medicine, is secretary. School of Nursing professor Dorothy Martin, PhD, will serve on the Senate's executive committee. A senator will be appointed to meet at sessions of the University Trustees. Wilfred Airey, PhD, professor of history in the College of Arts and Sciences, will head a committee responsible for developing a Senate committee structure.



AUDITORIUM- GYMNASIUM PROJECT TAKING SHAPE

Vice president for financial affairs Robert J. Radcliffe reports that architects for the new auditorium-gymnasium on the La Sierra campus are completing work on plans making it possible for builders to begin construction on the \$600,000 structure. Ground was broken May 25 when alumni, students and teachers were lauded for giving or pledging over \$200,000. Construction on the new library is underway.



UNIVERSITY TEACHER WINS AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

Dr. Hugo M. Kulstad, professor of periodontics and of public health dentistry was recently given the award of excellence for 1971 by the American Society of Dentistry for children. The award "given for outstanding achievement in research, administration, teaching, dental practice, and publications in the area of periodontics" was presented at the association's annual meeting.



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY WINS FULL ACCREDITATION

The occupational therapy program in the School of Allied Health Professions has won full accreditation at the baccalaureate level, according to the school's dean Ivor C. Woodward. Edwina Marshall, chairman of the OT program, was given special commendation "for the efficient organization of the pre-survey materials and for her consistent generosity and assistance to other occupational therapy educators through the distribution of teaching materials and manuals developed in the occupational therapy department at Loma Linda University." The accreditation committee represents the AMA's Council on Medical Education and the American Occupational Therapy Association.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY AND VA HOSPITAL

Representatives from the Veterans Administration Dental Department are working with School of Dentistry administrators to develop an effective affiliation between the school and the new VA hospital. According to Dean Judson Klooster, the Veterans Administration is strongly committed to strengthening dental educational capabilities.

LLU TEACHER DEFIES LANGUAGE BARRIERS

Dr. Andrew N. Nelson of the College of Arts and Sciences has invented and is now using a unique method for classifying hieroglyphics. He is using the technique in developing a new modern Chinese-English dictionary. The process is designed to speed up reading and translation of Korean, Chinese, and Japanese, all of which, he says, are still written in hieroglyphics.

TEACHER TO WORK IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Betty Stirling, PhD, associate professor of sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences, is serving this summer as administrative consultant to the Mahidal University School of Medicine in Bangkok, Thailand. She will assist in structuring behavioral science programs, especially those related to population and health problems.

DICKERSON NAMED LA SIERRA DEAN OF MEN

David Dickerson, associate dean of men on the La Sierra campus, has been promoted to dean of men. He will be assisted by Lloyd Wilson, who has been serving as dean of men at Oakwood College. Mr. Wilson begins service here in August.



Pictured from top to bottom: Dr. Jack Provonsha, Mr. Robert Radcliffe, Miss Edwina Marshall, and Dr. Andrew Nelson

PACE



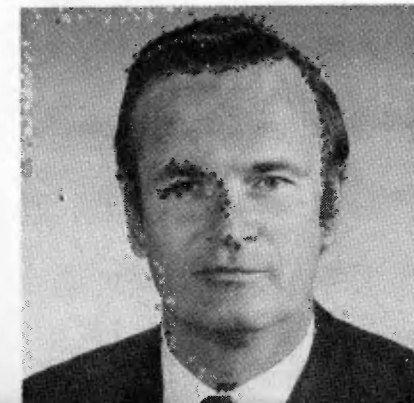
DENTAL STUDENTS
WIN TABLE CLINIC
AWARDS



WORK ON VA HOSPITAL
SITE BEGINS



ADVENTIST EATING
HABITS LENGTHEN
LIFE



DR. HALSTEAD WARNS
OF DAMAGE TO
OCEANS

TIME SAVING IN
COLLEGE EDUCATION

Approximately 1600 people attended this year's School of Dentistry Alumni-Student Convention. First place table clinic award went to James L. Saline, "The Use of an Intraoral Paralleling Device." Second place table clinic award went to Robert E. Barr, Terry R. Schmunk, and Donald H. Stewart. Their table clinic, "Microstructure and strength of Gold Casting Alloys" will be presented in competition at the American Dental Association's Convention in San Francisco this fall. Donna C. Findley and Carolyn J. Kier won first place for their table clinic, "A Rat's Choice--What's Yours?" in the Dental Hygiene section. Bettie J. Lorenz and Carol D. Snyder received first place for their table clinic, "Aids for Dry Socket Prevention" in Dental Assisting.

School of Nursing dean Marilyn J. Christian reports that students in the University's vocational nurse program rated third in California State Board examinations with an average score of 574.3 points. Average scores in the State's 26 schools ranged from 377 to 597.5. Median for the state is 513.8 points, according to Alice Kuhn, director of the program. Miss Christian says that 96% of students in the associate degree program passed state board examinations on the first try, the remaining 4% making it on the second round.

Engineers are digging a 20-foot deep diagonal trench across the VA hospital building site to determine the geological history of the area. They are also conducting deep drilling tests. Architectural engineers will use information in determining exact location and building specifications for the new hospital. Congressman Jerry Pettis predicts official ground breaking ceremonies in the fall.

David Salkin, MD, clinical professor of medicine, has been awarded the California Medal, highest honor of the TB and Respiratory Disease Association of California, for "his meritorious contributions to the elucidation of the cause, prevention and treatment of chronic respiratory disease." Dr. Salkin is author of 102 scientific and professional publications devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and coccidioidomycosis and has contributed to four textbooks.

Seventh-day Adventists live six years longer than the average American, according to Richard Walden, MD, assistant dean at the School of Health. According to findings reported by Dr. Walden to the Ninth Inter-American Congress of Cardiology, Adventists have a life expectancy of 76 years. While they usually die of the same diseases as others, their death is postponed. As with other Americans, heart attack is the number one killer among Adventists.

At a dinner honoring Dr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Kooreny for 25 years of service at the University, Dr. Bruce Halstead of World Life Research Institute told guests that scientists are deeply concerned about the effects of pollutants on the earth's oceans. "There is evidence," he said, "that irreparable ecological damage has already been done to coastal waters around North America, Europe and Asia. Scientists in southern Europe predict that the Adriatic Sea, for instance, will be an ecological waste in eight years. The U.S. alone pours 48 million tons of solid chemicals and wastes into the sea each year."

The CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION reports a trend toward three-year programs leading to a bachelor's degree. More and more colleges, the journal reports, adopt programs under which a student can earn a bachelor's degree in three years. Four methods are being used to shorten the time it takes to earn the degree: (1) giving students academic credit on the basis of tests, (2) giving students credit for college-level work done in high school, (3) encouraging students to attend classes in the summer or to take more than the normal course load during the regular academic year, and (4) revising the entire curriculum to operate on a three-year instead of four-year cycle.

Pictured from top to bottom: Miss Marilyn Christian, Mr. Jerry Pettis (on bulldozer), Dr. Richard Walden, and Dr. Bruce Halstead

EDITORIALS

STRATEGY PAYS OFF

More than a century has passed since Seventh-day Adventists became seriously involved in health and healing.

It all began when the concept of man's wholeness dawned on the pioneers. As a result of doctrinal discoveries relative to man's creation and nature, they concluded that, while the flesh was in constant warfare with the spirit, it was not all bad. They opined that, contrary to medieval beliefs, concern for the body did not necessarily imply a denial of faith or a rejection of things spiritual.

"If man, in his entirety, is a living soul," they reasoned, "we then have a God-given responsibility for physical as well as spiritual well-being."

Having settled this point, the faithful took the next step. They expressed Christian concern for the health of their neighbors and for mankind as a whole. Due largely to the inspired guidance and insights of James and Ellen White, the fledgling church linked this almost cosmic concern for health to the Adventists' audacious objective of sharing their distinctive beliefs with all peoples of the world.

The Advent movement had its strategy -- understand and meet the health needs of people everywhere, gain the respect, confidence and affection of those needing help, and then communicate the love and truth of God.

Because of appalling health needs then, the strategy was sound. It is sound today. It is also eminently Christian, for did not Christ go about healing as well as teaching? Is not this the eternal strategy of the Creator as He works to redeem and heal His children?

From the first it was clear that the healing-teaching method could be a winning combination. A small, peculiar sect, little known even in the U.S., soon caught the attention of great men and women throughout the world. Its rational, down-to-earth ideas about prevention and therapy, as well as mental and spiritual healing, opened doors to minds and hearts and to resources as well.

Though there has been conflict, some extremism and much tunnel-thinking through the years impeding the achieving of the ultimate goal of reaching all men with Christ's gospel, the strategy has demonstrated its validity. This has been, and is, the case whenever and wherever competent, compassionate, committed men and women have given themselves to

a healing, redemptive ministry. And this fact, incidentally, should give us renewed hope and confidence in the grand design.

If the strategy remains sound, doors for its utilization are unquestionably open today! Not only are people everywhere plagued with a bewildering complexity of ailments, maladjustments and disorders - they are consciously and persistently crying out for physical, emotional, and spiritual help. Candidates for political office, legislators, philosophers, law-enforcement agencies, and sociologists are stridently demanding government action that will effectively deliver health care and social services to those who need them.

Wide-spread need for healing and for qualified personnel in the health professions is seen in the rapidity with which Loma Linda University graduates are employed. Physicians, nurses, technicians, and other paramedical workers can find useful employment almost anywhere, anytime.

A student in physical therapy recently wrote to ten hospitals seeking employment. By graduation day, he had received seven favorable responses.

Though School of Health graduates are trained for health education, research, and administrative rather than clinical services, every one of the 38 June graduates who sought positions was employed by early July - some in situations of considerable responsibility.

If humanity was ever ready for Christ, the Great Physician, it is ready for Him now. The question is, can He be found through those who claim to represent Him?

Since the earliest days the divinely-given strategy has been jeopardized by human foibles and inadequacies. Lack of vision, a readiness to exploit the health work for purposes other than physical and spiritual healing, greed - whether personal, professional or corporate, and spiritual, as well as intellectual pride are among the roadblocks that have bedeviled us.

It is bad enough to fail in the reaching of an objective because of an ill-conceived plan or poor organization. It is well-nigh unforgivable to have a good plan and a foolproof strategy and then miss the mark because of pig-headed or pig-hearted attitudes, even though they may masquerade as Christian or professional virtues.

The divine strategy pays off only when we, in single-minded devotion, allow ourselves to become true instruments of God's plan.

OLJ



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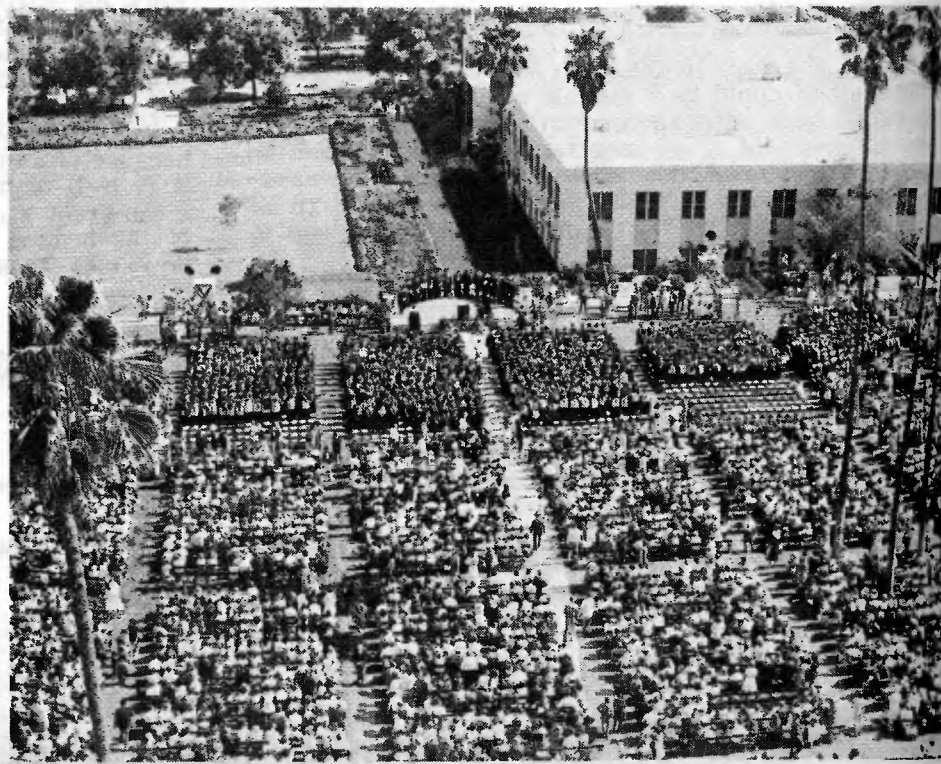
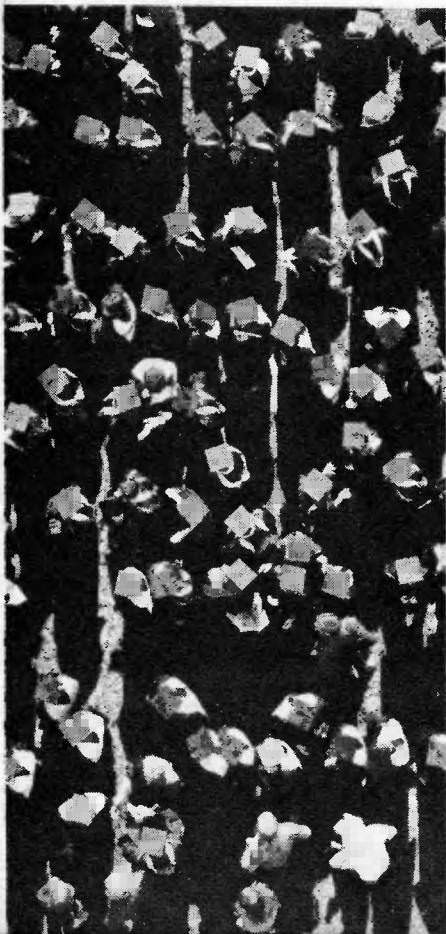
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Commencement

ON-CAMPUS GRADUATION DRAMATIZES GROWTH

**Six thousand relatives and guests flock
to Loma Linda campus to attend
commencement ceremonies.**



For the first time in 22 years, the Loma Linda campus accommodated graduates, their families, and friends, on the occasion of the University-wide presentation of diplomas. There were 754 graduates.

Exactly 22 years earlier, on June 11, 1950, what was then the College of Medical Evangelists graduated a total of 165 students from its six degree programs.

During the 1950 commencement held on the Loma Linda campus, degrees were awarded to 76 School of Medicine graduates, 44 School of Nursing students, and 17 graduates of the School of Laboratory Technique. In addition, six diplomas were granted to graduates of the School of X-Ray Technology. The Schools of Dietetics and Physical Therapy each graduated 11 students in the ceremonies, which were held in the old campus bowl on the north side of the present Lindsay Hall parking lot.

Since that 1950 ceremony, the College of Medical Evangelists added the School of Dentistry (1953) and began curriculums in dental hygiene and occupational therapy in 1959. Two years later, the Loma Linda University name was adopted. 1963 saw the beginning of the medical record administration program. The School of Allied Health Professions and the School of Health organized in 1966. In 1968, La Sierra College officially merged with Loma Linda University, giving the University, in 1968, a total of eight schools.

Although a joint commencement service was held on Sunday, June

11, for the 1972 graduates, diplomas were awarded in separate ceremonies for each of the eight schools of the University.

Final figures revealed a total of 754 graduates from both campuses. The College of Arts and Sciences awarded 216 diplomas, the largest number given by any of the schools this year. One hundred twelve graduates of the School of Allied Health Professions received diplomas, while 99 degrees were granted graduates from the School of Dentistry. School of Medicine graduates totaled 97, and the School of Nursing awarded 90 diplomas to its senior students. Other figures showed 55 degrees awarded to students in the Graduate School, 48 to School of Health students, and 37 to members of the School of Education.

Commencement speaker was Eldred W. Walls, MD, dean of the medical school at the University of London, England. Dr. Walls' speech, "The Aim of University Education," is presented in full beginning on page eight of this issue.

Also in this issue of SCOPE are the commencement sermons delivered, respectively, by Jack W. Provonsha, MD, PhD, acting director of the Division of Religion (see page 12), who addressed College of Arts and Sciences and School of Education seniors at the College Church in La Sierra; and V. Norskov Olsen, PhD, DTh, newly appointed dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (see page 17), who spoke in the University Church in Loma Linda.

THE AIM OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

by Eldred W. Walls

A discerning educator looks at the teaching-learning team and its responsibility to society.

When I received the invitation to deliver the commencement address, I felt honored, pleased and just a little bit anxious. Honored, of course, because such an invitation is never lightly extended, and I am deeply aware of the responsibility which became mine on its acceptance.

Also I was pleased, because I knew very well that in revisiting Loma Linda, I would be received as an old friend. So it has proved, and as I speak it is with the relaxed, comfortable feeling of being at home: for that, in truth, is what your town and campus have become for me - my transatlantic home.

I said, too, that I had felt just a little anxious. The reason, quite simply, was the size of the audience I was told I might expect. However, my fears appear to have been groundless, for now that I have begun, my sole impression is that I am speaking to a gathering of personal friends.

So now to my subject, "The Aim of University Education," and my first step will be an attempt to define what a university is. In my view, a university is a meeting place of minds - the majority good minds, a few first-class minds - but all with this in common: a willingness, indeed an eagerness, to discuss known facts, to see them in relation to the general corpus of knowledge, and to add to them. All this implies the free exchange of ideas, the interplay of mind upon mind, the questioning of the authoritative utterance, and the due appraisal of varying shades of opinion. The atmosphere is one of complete intellectual freedom in which the roles of staff and students are complementary.

Looked at in this way, a university can never be regarded merely as a vocational trainingground, a source of the basic facts and skills by which to earn a living. That it functions, in part, as such is true. But if it serves no fuller purpose, better by far that it tear up its charter and become known by some other name than university.

With that said, however, it remains indisputable that most students who attend universities in the present day do so in order to prepare themselves for their future careers. Nor is this something new. The ancient universities of Europe were founded to train the clergy, lawyers, and doctors. And by tradition those are the ancient learned professions, the Church, the Law, and Medicine. What is more, that is their accepted order of priority.

Today there are many professions as well as the ancient ones, and filling their ranks are those who graduate in the Arts, in Education, and in the Sciences, whether pure or applied.

It is therefore obvious that universities have a duty to teach what will be of practical use. But equally I believe it to be the bounden duty of those who are university teachers to see to it that as they teach, they do so in such a way as to promote the general powers of the mind, and to produce not mere specialists but cultivated men and women.

As I see it, that is the aim of university education. If it is achieved, then it must follow that whether a student becomes a doctor or a school teacher, a lawyer or a scientist, a theologian or a historian, he or she will be a cultivated person with all that connotes of tolerance, understanding, and human sympathy, together with the ability to turn his or her mind to practical issues.

Up to this point I have spoken to my subject only in general terms, and presently I shall be more specific. But before doing so, I must state my firm belief that all education is one and indivisible. To my mind, the school teacher in charge of even very young children has the same basic responsibility as the most distinguished Nobel laureate whose class numbers a handful of honor students. For in both cases, the responsibility derives from the influence the teacher can bring to bear in developing the intellectual potential and habits of thought of those placed under their supervision.

But in one respect there is a difference, and a very big one. The students who win their way to a university are not a cross section of the general population. They have been selected by such factors as intellectual capacity, determination, personal ambition, and homebackground. In a word, every undergraduate, a priori, has the desire to learn, and the capacity to gain from and contribute to academic life, both in his chosen field of study and in some, at least, of the many extracurricular activities.

However, students constitute only part of the academic team. So now a brief glance at the staff who I believe are a very favored body of people, and for the best of all possible reasons; namely, they are doing the one job they most want to do. And I know very few who, if they became financially independent overnight, would wish to change the pattern of their lives. For some, the attraction is pure scholarship - a love of learning for its own sake. Their labors put all mankind in their debt. And in saying that, I am not thinking only of those

who make advances in science and technology, but also of the philosophers, historians, and classicists whose influence has always been, and will continue to be amongst the most powerful in fashioning true civilization.

With such men and women, those who advance the frontiers of knowledge can, in their teaching, bring their students to share the sense of excitement inseparable from original investigation. Then, whatever the subject under consideration, it comes alive.

That, then, is the ideal: to have Dons who are luminaries, gifted both in teaching and research. But it would be unrealistic to expect all members of staff to conform to this pattern, and unwise to demand it. For there are those who, by inclination and special talent, come to make their greatest contribution in the lecture theatre or tutorial. As judged by themselves, they may not be particularly luminous. But they are conductors of light—light that may, in later years, be reflected a hundred-fold from those who are privileged to sit at their feet. Such dedicated teachers stand in direct succession to the Rabbi Akiba, who in Roman captivity, spoke thus to his favorite pupil Simeon Ben Yochai: "My son, more than the calf wishes to suck, does the cow yearn to suckle."

These words ring true in my ear as I recall with affectionate remembrance some of my own teachers from days long past. But make no mistake, the whole object of suckling is to prepare the young to fend for themselves. So, too, with teaching. I have never regarded my main duty as a teacher as that of saving my students trouble. Naturally, where a concept is hard to grasp, I am delighted to use my greater knowledge and experience to help make the rough places plain. There are few experiences so rewarding as that of seeing understanding dawn. But there is one even greater, and that is to see one's students wanting to take trouble because of interest aroused, and not because of the examination looming at the end of the course. For with that achieved, the fire is kindled that may burn for a lifetime.

It has become quite the fashion nowadays to ask students to fill in questionnaires relating to their various courses, and, inter alia, to give frank assessments of



DR. WALLS

the effectiveness of those who conducted them. I have no quarrel with this, for of course I respect student opinion. But when it was proposed in Great Britain a few years ago that students should have a say in determining their teachers' remuneration, I found myself unable to agree. Others also disagreed, and the proposal failed. As a student, I would probably have supported the idea strongly.

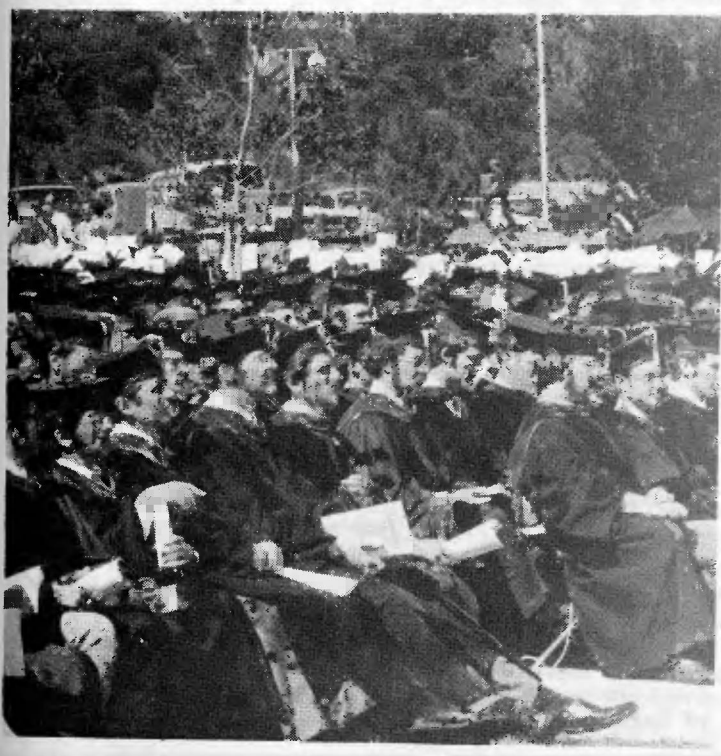
But I am now aware that the assessment I made of some of my teachers 40 years ago has undergone a change. For there were those who gave me knowledge. And for that, I am grateful now as I was then. But there were others who, I have come to realize but did not recognize at the time, gave me something much richer and more lasting—such wisdom as I possess. Those of us who teach do well to remember, and those who are students do well to ponder, that knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.

I wish now to make a closer analysis of two statements that I made with regard to the aim of university education. First, that what is taught should be taught in such a way as to promote the general powers of the mind.

Now if this is possible, and I am in no doubt it is, then if put into practice it must follow that, whatever the field of study, the graduate would go forth from the university possessed of very much more than the knowledge acquired of the particular subject. For his or her mind would have become tempered and pliable, receptive but discriminating, critical yet not captious.

To all of this the protest may be raised that it is a counsel of perfection, and one that breaks down when applied to such diverse fields of study as, say, history, surgery, and nuclear physics. Can each of these subjects really be taught in such a way as to promote the general powers of the mind? Beyond all doubt they can. And I have chosen these three because of their basic differences which seem to me sufficiently great to test very thoroughly the proposition under examination.

Suppose, therefore, we consider the teaching of each of these subjects in relation to just two aspects of mental power, the critical faculty and imagination. In



each case I shall make three legitimate assumptions, bearing in mind that we are concerned with university education.

First: that the teacher - call him lecturer or professor as you will - has a deep feeling for his subject.

Second: that he has made some contribution to the advancement of knowledge in his subject. This need not have been epoch-making, for that is given to few. But great or small it will have demanded a close observance of the necessary research techniques, and will have met the criteria of some learned society.

Third: that he is conscious of the need to involve his students as active partners.

So first to history, and it matters not whether it be social, economic, military, Roman, medieval, or 20th century North American. A period has to be re-created, a campaign relived, or the factors that give birth to such phenomena as dictator states traced to their source.

In my view, a historian as he weighs the evidence of monograph and manuscript, archive and parish register, eyewitness and folklore, has to bring to his task the

in his middle thirties, Joseph Lister, an English Quaker who in 1865 had lifted a grievous burden from suffering humanity. He had discovered the cause and cure of wound sepsis. But medical men are conservative, and even today many are resistant to change. In brief, Lister was meeting great opposition.

Amongst the knot of students who hung on his words was one, a tall Highland youth by name Macewen, who, moved by Lister's anxiety at the slow acceptance of his work by some, and the scoffing hostility of others, spoke up.

"Sir," he said, "they will vanish like midges in the sunlight."

Lister looked puzzled, for he was unfamiliar with the Scottish word "midges," which simply means gnats or little insects. When someone briefly explained, Lister paused and then said very quietly, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed," and moved on to the next patient.

For Macewen this was just the beginning. Inspired by Lister's teaching, his own powerful intellect was vouchsafed a vision. If sepsis could be cured, might it not also be prevented? And so a sepsis was born, the surgical regime that persists to the present day.

And what of nuclear physics? Can it, too, be taught

*"Though all men are not equal --
for nature bestows her gifts in
varying measures -- all men are
equally precious in the sight of the Creator."*

same qualities of dispassionate judgment as the scientist beside his crucible or Geiger counter. Indeed, it may be less easy for the historian to do so, for it requires a man of stature to rid himself completely of national bias. And few of us are truly as free from prejudice as we like to believe.

In some matters the opinion he expresses to his class will be firm, while in others the balance struck will be on the side of probability rather than certainty. But of this we may be sure, the exposition of history by reasoned argument and keen analysis will evoke the hoped-for response of lively, critical comment.

And what of imagination? Can anyone contest the truth of the dictum that the further one can look back with knowledge and understanding, the further one may foresee the course of events? Certainly no one who has lived even as long as I, for in a narrower context the lesson is taught in some measure simply by living. The operative words are, of course, with knowledge and understanding. For, coupled to these, imagination becomes intelligent vision. When lacking them it may merely be fanciful imagining. It was Churchill, the war leader, who in 1940 spoke the words that lifted up a nation. But it was Churchill, the student of history, who in 1945 voiced the warnings which, alas, went unheeded.

I wonder if the mention of Churchill's name brings to all of you the same feeling of pride as it gives me? There are many reasons why it should, and not least the fact that his mother was an American.

The advances in surgery of the last 100 years, and indeed of the past decade, makes it almost a work of supererogation to illustrate my thesis that, properly taught, surgery too heightens the imaginative power of the mind. Nevertheless, travel back with me a century in time, across the Atlantic Ocean to a ward in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Beside a bed stands a man

in such a way as to promote the general powers of the mind? This is a field in which I must admit to being totally ignorant, both of the subject and of how it is taught, and wholly in awe of those who made it possible to harness the limitless power of nuclear fission. I am, of course, aware of the work of Thomson and Rutherford, work which opened a new door to physicists throughout the world. Of this I have read. But I have heard those who were their juniors speak of these great men, and it is crystal clear that their influence as teachers was incalculable. They drew from their students and research assistants the very best of which they were capable. For remember, it was not Rutherford but his one-time students who foresaw the potential of his discoveries.

The second statement concerning university education that I wish to examine further is that which claims that its aim should be to produce not mere specialists but cultivated men and women. Earlier, I indicated how I interpret the word "cultivated" in this context. And I did so with due consideration for the views I know are held by others. For example, to some it connotes a capacity for appreciating the visual arts, music, and good conversation. But there are those who are color-blind or tone-deaf to whom the glory of an old master or the dying cadence of a great symphony must be forever denied. Are they, then, not cultivated?

To others it might signify a person broadly informed, well-read in the humanities, and not without knowledge of science. But amongst such people, I have known these who were walking encyclopedias, and yet were totally lacking in sensitivity. Can they be said to be cultivated?

I shall omit all reference to the appreciation of good food and wine, high though they may rate with many, for I eat sparingly and have never worshipped at the shrine of Bacchus.



And so it comes to this: the attribute that I looked for in a cultivated person, and that which a university should have fostered above all, is tolerance. That is to say respect for the individual and for his honestly held opinions.

For the individual, of course, because without that, democracy is a sham and her society a living lie. I do not believe that all men are equal, for nature bestows her gifts in varying measure. But that each is equally precious in the sight of the Creator is, for me, much more than a belief. It is an article of faith.

Although respect for the individual must embrace his honestly held opinions, it is important to remember two points. First, for a man to hold an opinion he must have grounds for doing so. Far too many of us offer our views on a number of matters when the fact is, we have no entitlement to do so.

Second, when I plead for respect for the other man's opinion, that is not to say that we may not use our utmost powers of persuasion to lead him to an altogether more sane and wholesome outlook - our own for example - but always within the limits of courtesy. There are persons in my country, and I expect in yours, who cannot realize that sincerity and good manners are not incompatible.

One's days as a student at a university are the time when, in discussion with our fellows, we find the answers to most of the problems which have hitherto baffled mankind. This is as it should be, and is of great value. But by far the most valuable aspect of such discussion is the opportunity it affords to re-examine one's attitudes to a whole range of topics, including, of course, moral issues.

Morality is a difficult question, for none of us is born with an innate sense of what is right or wrong as applied to human actions. But one thing is sure. Those who have been privileged to receive a university education cannot escape their responsibility in molding public opinion over a wide spectrum. For they have been given power, power to think incisively and to express their thoughts clearly. You to whom I speak are of that company and must never forget that "from those to whom most has been given, most is expected." Do not underrate your influence, for even today the vast majority of men and women in western society think very little for themselves.

Respect for the individual is something that should come very easily to you and me. For in our studies, scholarship does not recognize national boundaries. And we value a man by his work, irrespective of his origins.

In that sense we think internationally. Some would see as a logical sequitur that to hold any sort of nationalist view would be to impede progress to that world federation of which men have dreamed and poets sung. Here I would disagree profoundly.

To be proud of one's country - her history, achievements, sacrifices, ideals, and hopes for the future - is not to be vainglorious. True, patriotism is born of love, and love never was and never can be the fountainhead of hate. With that thought uppermost, I now want to speak to you as citizens of the United States of America, the mightiest power the world has ever seen. But first, a glance over my shoulder.

When I was born, the Edwardian era had just drawn to its close. The British Empire, as it then was, stood unchallenged. And, as it was thought, unchallengeable. But two world wars were to take their toll, and in 1945 Britain was weary. Her cities had been devastated from the air, and their reconstruction meant long years of toil and enormous expenditure. The countries of our Empire were seeking independence. One by one, this has been granted, as always was our intention. Today, we are a Commonwealth, still numbering a sixth of the world's population. But the balance of power has shifted. And now the United States stands predominant.

I would not be human did I not feel somewhat wistful at the change in fortune that has seen the lessening of British influence in world affairs. It is true we still have an important part to play, for we are a nation rich in invention and the creative arts. But it is towards America that the free world must look increasingly for guidance and strong leadership.

At the present time, no nation in the world is without her anxieties and difficulties. I know something of the problems that beset your country both within her frontiers and across the seas. That you will find solutions to all of them I do not doubt, nor that you, the men and women of Loma Linda University will each in your own way contribute to the forward march of mankind.

TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES

by Jack Provonsha

**How ordinary soil and common
men and women become holy.
Commencement sermon delivered
on the La Sierra campus.**



"Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb.

"And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed.

"And Moses said, 'I will now return aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt.'

"And when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, 'Moses, Moses.' And he said, 'Here am I.'

"And he said, 'Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground' (Exodus 3:1-5).

What is it that makes holy ground holy? If you were to discover the spot in the desert where this event occurred, what would you find? The facts are, you would apparently have difficulty even finding the mountain. Horeb is, of course, another name for Mount Sinai where Moses would later be given the Decalogue and where still later

Elijah would find refuge from his fears.

There are two main sites tradition has proposed as the "Mount of God." One tradition goes back to at least the 4th century AD giving a 6,791 foot prominence south of Wadi Feiran the honor. Unfortunately, there is no plain nearby large enough to hold an encampment the size of Israel during the exodus. The other tradition dates from the time of Justinian in the 6th century AD. It identifies Sinai with Jebel Musa, the southeastern crest of a two-peaked granite mountain with an altitude of 7,363 feet. The northwestern of the two peaks called Ras es Safsefeh, while a little lower, may be the more likely site, however, since it is considerably more visible to a nearby plain which is large enough for the encampment.

A third site is preferred by a few scholars in the belief that the smoke and lightning visible on the mountain at the time the law was given represented volcanic activity. It lies in an area of Midian east of the gulf of Aqabah where volcanoes have erupted in historic times.

There is no evidence of volcanic activity near the more likely location at Ras es Safsefeh--nothing except the ancient monastery of St. Catherine, founded by Justinian in AD 527 in honor of St. Catherine who was tortured on the wheel and beheaded in Alexandria in AD 307. This monastery, staffed by Greek monks, has one of the finest li-

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braries of the East. It was there that Tischendorf, in 1844 and 1859, discovered the Codes Sinaiticus, one of the oldest Bible manuscripts in existence dating from the three hundreds AD.

But that is all. The scholars looking for volcanic activity at least had some logic going for them. Surely such "holy ground" ought to look "holy" or at least different--at least be melted or charred a little. But, alas, we are not even certain of the place, and the burning bush has long since ceased to glow. My guess is that even a Geiger counter or a scintilloscope would tell us little more.

Such common ordinary soil it was--plain dirt. And thereby hangs the tale I wish to relate this morning, about plain dirt that becomes holy when God is present. Remember, it wasn't the burning bush that Moses was told to regard as holy, but the ground on which he stood. It is one of the most important lessons a person can learn from life as he draws near to listen to the voice of God.

What a common man!

It was, in fact, a major lesson taught us by the incarnation of our Lord. Dostoevsky, the Russian novelist, relates a vision he once had. It was in a little country church, with wax candles burning before the pictures of the saints, and the peasants bowing and swaying with the rhythm and the cadence of the great Russian liturgy:

"All at once a man came up from behind and stood beside me. I did not turn toward Him; but I felt that that man was Christ. I made an effort and looked at my neighbor. A face like every man's face. His eyes looked a little upward, quietly and intently, the hands folded and still; and the clothes on Him like every man's. 'What sort of Christ is this?' I thought. 'Such an ordinary man, it cannot be.' I turned away. But I had hardly turned my eyes from this ordinary man when I felt, again, that it was none other than Christ standing by me. Suddenly, my heart sank and I came to myself. Only then did I realize that just such a face is the face of Christ, a face like all men's faces."

Isaiah had written so long ago, "For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see

him, there is no beauty that we should desire him. . . . and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not."

If you doubt that, see Him sweat -- stained and dirty, from a hard day's toil in His father's shop or weary from long days of travel over dusty Palestinian roads; His clothes soiled and His body in need of a bath like other men -- the dust-caked sweat streams on His face -- and such an ordinary face it was. Don't let the artists fool you. If God had wanted to send us a movie idol, He'd have waited a couple of millennia and sent Him to Hollywood and its make-up artists and lighting experts instead of to a little farm village of no reputation in a subjugated, unsettled land.

And if you still doubt, behold His appearance after His extended fast beyond Jordan at the temptation. See His sunken eyes peering out of death's-head sockets, His wasted cheeks, and the skin hanging loosely from His emaciated limbs and body. Nearly six weeks without food would reduce the most robust of men to a walking skeleton. Or go with Him to Gethsemane and see His face marred by anguish. The artists -- and Hollywood -- wouldn't understand that, of course. What a common man He was! You wouldn't be able to pick Him out of a crowd if He didn't act or speak and if you didn't know or understand Him.

And the impact He made on the world -- measured by the world's usual indices of greatness -- wasn't much. He wrote no books, produced no works of art, designed and built no bridges or dams, founded no political dynasties or financial empires, established no institutions or museums. Historically, that is, in terms of enduring physical evidence of His presence, it is almost as though a wraith-like ghost had walked briefly through the world leaving behind not even his footprints. Such ordinary soil. And yet. . . .

Elijah looked in vain

And His followers. Surely a discerning leader of men would have picked more influential and gifted men for His immediate lieutenants. Common, ordinary men they were for the most part -- though the fisherman's trade was not a contemptuous occupation in Jesus's day. And one was a despised collector of taxes. Others of His followers had even less savory



DR. PROVONSHA

reputations. Surely they were not a group of people one would ordinarily select to set the world on fire. Such common soil, and in so scruffy a land compared to the magnificence that was Rome.

And it was not the first time God had entered human history thus. Out of dungeons, floating papyrus-reed baskets, and lonely sheep cotes; from behind the plow came the truly great long before there was a rude manger. And in another epiphany at Horeb, the prophet Elijah looked in vain for God in the mighty spectacular, the "big act," only to find Him in the "still, small voice."

We are not comfortable with common soil. It isn't the way we customarily add up our values, is it? Certainly that's true of the United States, and I suppose most of the Western world. It's the "biggest" bridge or dam or score or fortune or whatever that steals the show -- the spectacular. Samuel Goldwin, of Hollywood fame, stated the case for most of us when

he said he dreamed of making a film that "began with an earthquake and then worked up to a climax."

And so many of us, through accident of time and place and gifts, eke out our days with little awareness or appreciation of the supreme value God places on ordinary soil.

We may fantasize, some of us, in the quiet when no one is looking -- at least in our youth -- about making our "mark" on the world, up there on the marquee in the floodlights for all the world to cheer. And then we return wearily to the boredom of our dreary lives and surrender in middle age to the inevitable. Some of us don't even dare such dreams. But we've got it all wrong. Where did we get the notion that common soil was necessarily common?

God gave us the cue

God Himself gave us the cue to the value of common soil in relation to His Son: "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him: And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matthew 3:16, 17).

Note the commendation, "in whom I am well pleased." For what reason? Jesus hadn't done anything yet by the world's standards. Surely He had been a good boy at home and in the neighborhood, and a good workman. Later, they would remember and say, "Is not this the carpenter?" But up to this point, His had been a quiet and secluded existence. There are at least no recorded sermons, no miracles, except those mentioned in the fictional apocryphal accounts whose authenticity is questioned by everybody that is anybody in biblical scholarship. There is nothing, nothing except a faithful son and workman. Such common soil. But it pleased God, and that's not nothing.

Now hear Ellen G. White: "Let the children and youth learn from the Bible how God has honored the work of the everyday toiler. . . . Let them read of Jesus the carpenter, and Paul the tentmaker, who with the toil of the craftsman linked the highest ministry, human and divine."

For you preachers and preachers to be: "Brethren, when you take time to cultivate your garden,



thus gaining the exercise you need to keep the system in good working order, you are just as much doing the work of God as in holding meetings."

You mothers and you who will be mothers one day, speaking of a mother's sacred task: "No other work can equal hers in importance." And do you recall these words? "Let us remember that there is practical religion in a loaf of good bread. . . . God . . . places a high estimate on those who do a faithful service in preparing wholesome, palatable food. The one who understands the art of properly preparing food, and who uses this knowledge is worthy of higher commendation than those engaged in any other line of work."

How can you call common soil mon after reading the following:

"God desires that His workers (note well that phrase in what follows) in every line shall look to Him as the Giver of all they possess. All right inventions and improvements have their source in Him who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working. (How's that, you mechanically gifted people -- mechanics, inventors, engineers, designers?) The skillful touch of the physician's hand, his power over nerve and muscle, his knowledge of the delicate organism of the body, is the wisdom of divine power, to be used in behalf of the suffering. The skill with which the carpenter uses the hammer, the strength with which the blacksmith makes the anvil ring, comes from God. He has entrusted men with talents, and He expects them to look to Him for counsel. Whatever we do, in whatever department of the work we are placed, He desires to control our minds, that we may do perfect work. Religion and business are not two separate things; they are one. . . . Divine and human agencies are to combine in temporal as well as in spiritual achievements. They are to be united in all human pursuits, in mechanical and agricultural labors, in mercantile and scientific enterprises" (COL. 349).

A two-story universe

The trouble is that we have made an unwarranted distinction, including a value distinction, between the sacred and secular. And this is derived from a similar erroneous distinction made between

the supernatural and the natural. This is characterized as "false science." It was Greek philosophy and not biblical theology that gave us a two-story universe with a gulf between. The biblical doctrine of creation depicts God as working on both floors, including nature. Listen to this:

"The hand of infinite power is perpetually at work guiding this planet. It is God's power momentarily exercised that keeps it in position in its rotation.

"The God of heaven is constantly at work. It is by His power that vegetation is caused to flourish, that every leaf appears, and every flower blooms. Every drop of rain, or flake of snow, every spire of grass, every leaf and flower and shrub, testifies of God. . . . It is not as the result of a mechanism, which, once set in motion, continues its work, that the pulse beats, and breath follows breath. In God we live and move and have our being. Every breath, every throb of the heart, is a continual evidence of the power of an ever-present God.

"It is God that causes the sun to rise in the heavens. He opens the windows of heaven and gives rain. He causes the grass to grow upon the mountains" (8T 259, 260).

No profane professions

This means that wherever one acts in a manner to assist, support, and cooperate with the processes of the divine creation, he cooperates with God. That renowned barber-surgeon of three centuries ago, Ambrose Pare, was right when he said, "I dress the wound. God heals it." So is the scientist who but "thinks God's thoughts after Him."

But nature includes more than the starry heavens, physiology, birds, and flowers. God also created man's social interactions. To cooperate with, and support, nature at the level of family and community is also to assist God at work. Thus parents properly rearing their children are doing the work of God. And so are the people who strive to make their communities better places to live. (By the way, what kind of work do you expect to be doing in heaven -- surely the holiest of all holy ground?)

No such an activity is intrinsically "secular." There are no intrinsically sacred or profane

professions or vocations. There are only sacred or profane men in them, providing these callings are related to the divine creation. The laboratory is as holy as the chancel, the market place can be as sacred as the sanctuary, and there is a holiness in housework, being a mother, or constructing a fine piece of furniture or a home.

Thomas Chalmers once said, "If it be the characteristic of a worldly man that he desecrates what is holy, it should be of the Christian to consecrate what is secular and to recognize a present and presiding divinity in all things."

What makes ground holy?

The other side of that truth, however, is that while all of life and its work may be sacred, there are some areas in life, some professions, that call attention to that fact better than others. And there is a kind of "consecration" appropriate for them that serves to enhance their "pointing" function. That's why we ordain ministers.

Which brings me to the main point I wish to make in this discussion. What makes common ground holy ground? Ah, that Moses story has caught it! It was the presence of God that transmuted plain, ordinary dirt, into something sacred.

And so it is with all common soil. It is uncommon only when God is present. It was the presence of God at the burning bush that made the ground holy. Nothing in all of God's creation has holiness apart from God, not even a holy Bible or a holy Sabbath. We speak of the Bible as holy and treat it with respect and reverence because God hallowed it and continues to hallow it by His presence. But there are no holy objects, or places, or people, or even times on any other basis. God alone is holy.

If you were to stumble across that spot in Horeb where Moses encountered the great I Am -- and I suppose men have been there since, unknowingly, perhaps many times -- my guess is that you wouldn't fall dead for the impiety of treading on holy dirt with your boots. Holiness is where God is. The kitchen is just a kitchen without God. The fields are just fields, the shop just a shop, and being a physician is just a job. But with God's presence in prayer and consecration, each is transmuted. He is the "Sovereign Alchemist" who,

in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, "in a trice life's leaden metal into gold transmutes."

We live in an age which has lost its capacity to perceive the holy in the common and every day, an age which, to the contrary, has been given the "King Midas Touch" in reverse. We are mainly gifted at turning every "gold" we touch into "thing." Oswald Spenser sees in this "gift," a phenomenon of cultural senility announcing life's end. Karl Heim agrees, saying, "Only in a culture which has become old does the spirit lack the power to grasp the unity of the religious aspect of the world and the causal aspect of the world. In this situation, the two aspects are separated from each other. Nature is deprived of its spiritual principle, and thus secularism arises, which can find in nature nothing more than a lifeless body."

And so when we dream, we dream of other times and (mostly distant) places and stations in life -- where life might be lived out with greater meaning and value. And I'm not against dreams. But God's ideal for us is far higher than even our dreaming. The trouble is, our dreams often become merely "day dreams," fantasy escapes from the gold of the present moment. God is not just the stuff of dreaming. He is in the present moment, the ordinary soil of the moment's tasks and privileges.

Once there was a little saint who had lived a long and happy life. One day, God's angel came to the little saint, who was in the monastery kitchen washing pots

and pans. "God has sent me," said the angel. "The time has come for you to take up your abode in eternity."

"I thank God for thinking of me," said the little saint. "But as you can see, there is this great heap of pots and pans to be washed. I don't want to seem ungrateful, but do you think I might put off taking up my abode in eternity until I have finished?"

The angel looked at him in the wise and loving way of angels. "I'll see what can be done," he said, and vanished.

The little saint went on with his pots and pans, and a great number of other things, too. One day, as he stood hoeing in the garden, there again was the angel. The saint pointed up and down the garden rows. "Look at all these weeds," he said. "Do you think eternity can hold off a little longer?" The angel smiled, and again he vanished.

The saint went on hoeing, and then he painted the barn. What with one thing and another, time raced on until one day he was in the hospital tending the sick. He had just given a drink of cold water to a feverish patient when he looked up and there was the angel.

This time, the saint just spread his hands in a gesture of resignation and compassion and drew the angel's eyes after his own around the ward where all the sufferers were. Without a word the angel vanished.

That evening, when the little saint retired to his cell in the monastery and sank down on his

pallet, he began to think about the angel, and how he had put him off for such a long time. Suddenly he felt very old and tired, and he said, "God, if you would like to send your angel again, I think I would like to see him now." He had no sooner spoken than the angel stood beside him.

"If you still want to take me," said the saint, "I am ready now to take up my abode in eternity." The angel looked at the little saint in the wise and loving way of angels, and said, "Where do you think you have been?"

Ellen White wrote: "As through Jesus we enter into rest, heaven begins here. We respond to His invitation, 'Come, learn of Me.' And in thus coming, we begin the life eternal" (DA 331).

Take off your shoes

"... And when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, 'Moses, Moses.' And he said, 'Here am I.' And he said, 'Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.'"

When God is present, the commonplace becomes holy. Ordinary soil becomes "holy ground." But without His divine presence, the ground on which you stand is always just plain gravel, sand, and soil. The kitchen is just a kitchen, the shop is just a shop, the operating room just an operating room, the pulpit only a pulpit.

Take off your shoes. The ground on which you stand is holy ground.



THE SANCTITY OF THE PROFESSIONAL VOCATION

by Norskov Olsen

**God interjects Himself by the power of
His Spirit into the affairs of men.**

**Commencement sermon on
the Loma Linda campus.**

I am happy to find the members of the graduating class in the common church setting in which you have worshipped during the years of your study, and in which you will find yourself Sabbath after Sabbath in the new community to which you may move. Even though you are here as one among fellow believers, this service is yours, and my message is specifically addressed to you and yours.

Our Newbold College, in England, is located in an area where the 18th century poet Alexander Pope lived. You are reminded about this by the many places named after him. While living there I, of course, became interested in his writings and came across a letter of 1727 in which he wrote, "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed," and added the comment that he had now given the world the "8th Beatitude." Now this is the ultimate despair and the ultimate disloyalty to life and to the Lord of life, Jesus Christ, but rather in accord with the message of despair brought to our generation by films, literature, and the news media.

Contrary to Alexander Pope and the present-day outlook upon life, the weary essence of Christian faith is living and working, motivated by expectations. "Expect great things from God--attempt great things for God" was the watchword of one of the pioneers in modern foreign mission work, and this is a biblical thesis. This motive, which contains so much power, is predicated upon the biblical thesis that first, God has attempted great things in man--namely the Creation; second, God has done great things for man--namely his forgiveness and recreation of man. So, in turn, God expects great things from man.

The involvement of God in human history is a basic biblical thesis. The Jewish Christian doctrine of Creation, which is made significant in Adventist theology and practice by Sabbath observance, reminds us that God is other than His creation but always involved in it.



DR. OLSEN

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The God of this historical religion is Yahweh or the I Am. These two names of God have a dynamic meaning: "He causes to be." Just as a person discloses himself to another through his words and deeds, so God reveals Himself by what He does. This is the story of the Bible, Old and New Testaments. It is the story of God's refusal to disengage Himself from human affairs. Men can have great expectations because God is at work in this world. Men of faith can move mountains because God has already addressed Himself of the same herculean task.

In each generation, God raises men and women of great expectations both by the reason of His goodness and past performances in their lives, and of His future promises. In each generation, God interjects Himself by the power of His Spirit into the affairs of men, and the operation of God's working is in man, for man, through man.

"Mammonism and apathy are more serious threats than Communism."

What I have said so far should serve as a theological and biblical basis for my topic, the sanctity of the professional vocation, hoping at the same time to have focused on the avenue where your expectations should be fulfilled. Let us now turn to the more personal religious setting for the same. Whether one journeys throughout the length and breadth of our own country or abroad these days, one is simply overwhelmed with the revolution of this last half of the 20th century. It is a revolution of change and confusion with all images cracked. This is so both in the Christian churches and in the world as a whole. What we see is not a New Jerusalem let down from heaven. It is the old Jerusalem, Babylon, Rome, and Athens grown in complexity and beyond human contriving and understanding. My conviction is that today in our own country, and in other countries, mammonism and apathy are more serious threats than Communism.

But the New Testament describes a humanism that is devoid of isolation, arrogance, and pride. It is something far more dynamic. It involves the process of becoming a full-grown man. In the language of the Apostle Paul the whole purpose of God's dealing with man is to bring him to conformity with the image of Christ. In Ephesians we are told that the "mature man" is the one who comes to "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ" (Eph. 4:13).

It is clearly time to listen to Christ's words to the inquisitive Peter, who, despite his eccentricities, was designated the chief of the 12 apostles. In his conversation with Jesus on a crucial occasion, Peter was clearly obsessed with concern about his personal stature and future destiny, as compared with that of his fellow disciple, John. It was then that Jesus said to him: "What is that to you? Follow me" (John 21:22).

Commitment is a human phenomenon that is reappearing and taking a fresh significance in this revolutionary time of ours. It is being recognized that to be a true man or a true woman is to be committed, totally dedicated, to something bigger than oneself. That something must go beyond egomania and the pursuit of personal security. I once wrote down the following words in my notebook:

Do not pray for easy lives,
Pray to be stronger men;
Do not pray for tasks equal to your strength,
But pray for strength equal to your task;
Then your doing shall not be a miracle,
But you yourself shall be a miracle;
You shall wonder of the richness in Jesus Christ.
What matters is Christian reality, total commitment
to Jesus Christ.

And when that commitment takes place, whenever or wherever, a new freedom results. The person involved becomes Christ's captive. It has been a response to an inward craving.

Make me a captive, Lord,
And then I shall be free;
Force me to render up my sword,
And I shall conqueror be.

Calvin's famous crest, the burning heart in the open hand, and the words, "my heart I give thee, Lord, eagerly and sincerely," take on meaning. It is time to listen to Christ's mandate, "Follow me, be my witnesses." And Christian witness means action in the role of a servant.

The servant image as the pattern for life is at the very core of the Christian religion. A brilliant young Oxford don, H.A. Hodges, was an agnostic. He felt that he could not, with intellectual honesty, believe in the reality of God. One Saturday afternoon as he strolled down Oxford's main thoroughfare, his eyes were fascinated by a painting that he saw in a shop window. It was Jesus washing His disciples' feet. His heart and mind were gripped by the scene, and he said, "If God is like that, then that God shall be my God." Young Hodges became a Christian and is now regarded as one of the leading Christian philosophers and theologians in the English-speaking world.

"If a man does nothing worth dying for, he is not fit to live."

The late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., exactly two months before he died, preached a sermon in which he said, "Every now and then I think about my own funeral. If any of you are around when I have to meet my day, I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not to talk too long. Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize; that is not important. Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred other awards; that is not important. I would like somebody to mention that day that Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to give his life saving others. . . . I would like for somebody to say that day, that Martin Luther King tried to love somebody. I want you to say that I tried to love and serve humanity. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want a committed life to leave behind." Dr. Martin Luther King's life could be epitomized in the words he used to say, "If a man had done nothing that was worth dying for, then he was not fit to live."

A committed life means that instead of meaninglessness, there is meaning; instead of purposelessness, there is purpose; instead of irrationality, there is reason.

Words written three centuries ago by the French philosopher-scientist, Pascal, one of the most profound Christian thinkers of all time, have taken on fresh significance. Said Pascal, "The heart has its reasons which reason does not know." The heart, that is, a sensitivity to spiritual realities and goals that kindles enthusiasm for a Christian cause or idea.

I am now ready to define the title of our sermon, "The Sanctity of the Professional Vocation."

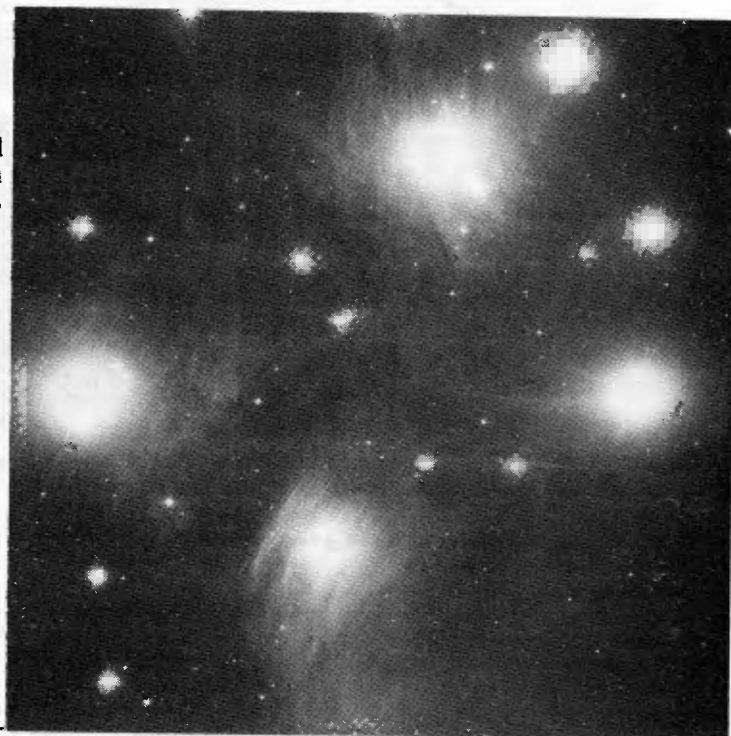
While the early church established officers within the church, the church at large was considered a priesthood of believers. But by the beginning of the third century the clergy was sharply distinguished from laity. Cyprian, in the middle of the third century, said, "Ye ought to know that the bishop is in the church, and the church in the bishop, and if anyone be not with the bishop he is not in the church."

During the centuries this concept developed further so Pope Boniface VIII, in 1302, could say, "We therefore declare, say, and affirm that submission on the part of every man to the bishop of Rome is altogether necessary for his salvation."

In the reaction to this claim in the 14th and 15th centuries, you find the religious beginnings of the basic principle of modern democracy and Protestantism, namely, that the power in the state and in the church rests in the people, and authority is a delegated authority given to the leaders by the people.

The Protestant principle of sola scriptura and sola fide further emphasized the uniqueness of the individual and that no one should stand between the individual and God. From sociological, ecclesiological, and soteriological points of view, Luther renewed the doctrine of the priesthood of all believers. This in turn led to his doctrine of the Christian vocation.

When Luther abolished monasticism, he eliminated a selected area for the practice of what Catholicism called "higher righteousness." In consequence, the Gospel could be exemplified only in the midst of secular



...the majesty of the stars."

callings, except that Luther refused to call them secular. As he had extended the priesthood of all believers, so, likewise, he extended the concept of divine calling, vocation, to all worthy occupations. Our expression, "vocational guidance," comes directly from Luther and is part of the very essence of Protestantism. Each farmer, bricklayer, carpenter, and so on serves God according to his profession and should discharge his vocation as a Christian calling. The professional vocation is unique that man as minister, teacher, lawyer, physician, nurse, etc., is in constant touch with man. We must be still more specific by speaking about the Christian professional vocation. May I explain, and at the same time give our topic a further theological foundation?

Numerous adjectives are used to describe various aspects of theology. One which is very important in my vocabulary is "incarnation theology." The word emphasizes that the incarnation of Christ is basic in theology. In John 1:14 we read, "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." God's revelatory act took place in human flesh. The glory of God stands for His character, His attributes, and was revealed in human flesh and thus able to touch human lives. The professional man and woman are constantly touching human lives. The sanctity of the Christian professional vocation is that the human touch becomes a revelatory act of the glory of God.

I once read this saying, "Peace my soul! What if this friend happened to be God?" May I rephrase it: "Christ, the friend, who draws near to us in our friends," or, "Christ who draws near to us in man."

There is not one of us who, at some time or another, has not felt that God has drawn near to him through nature. The purity of a dawn, the glory of the sky at sunset, the morning carol of the birds, the murmur of the sea at night, the strength of the hills, the majesty of the stars, the splendor of the storm--all these things, at some time or another, have made God seem near to us.

Yet, must it not be true to say that if God can get near to us in inanimate things, He must be able to get much nearer to us through our friends? If He can speak to me



"The strength of the hills..."

in the tone of the wind, can He not say much more to me in the lives of my friends or speak to man in the voice of the Christian man or woman?

I am going to make a categorical statement. "You cannot have an experience with God in separation from your neighbor." Christ taught us a model prayer; we call it "The Lord's Prayer." It begins by saying, "Our Father." Analyze your own prayer, and you will find that you use the personal pronouns, I, me, and mine.

The Lord's Prayer says, "Forgive us our debts." When the case of Lieutenant William L. Calley was at its height, Dean Francis Sayre of the Washington Cathedral wrote, "Calley is all of us. He is every single citizen in our graceless land. . . . What person, whether hawk or dove, military or civilian, is exempt from some share, some obedience or lazy acquiescence in the faceless slaughter, not only of human life but of almost all we have been want to count as precious in this world?"

The Lord's Prayer says: "Give us this day our daily bread." Who are the us? My family, my church, my community, my fellow citizens?

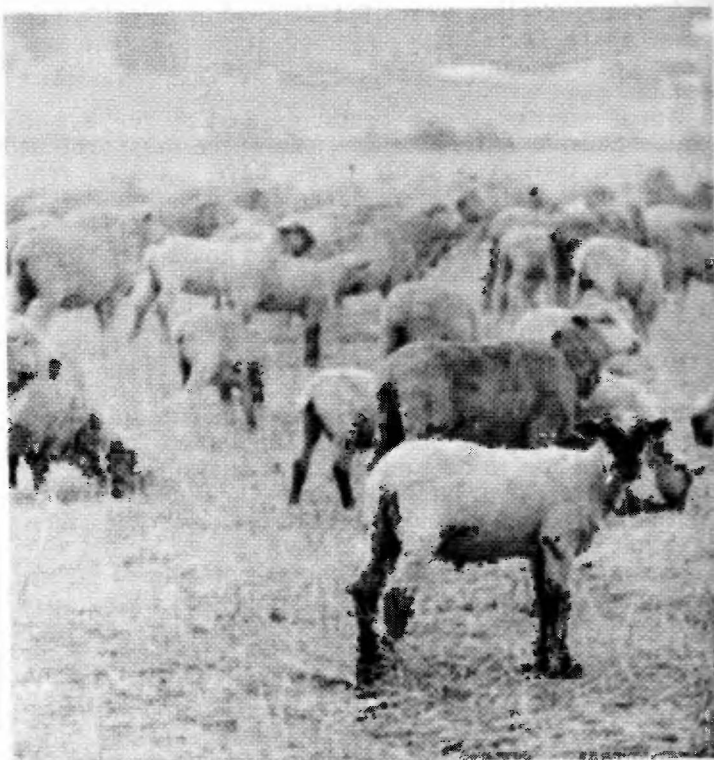
In Judaism, the principle of loving one's neighbor is marked by the motive of exclusiveness. It is a love that makes distinctions, choosing, preferring, rejecting, not embracing the many. On the other hand, look at the way Christ applied Himself to the social and religious situation of His time. Palestine, that is Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, had, at the time of Christ, a population of two million. But only a half million of these were Jews, and most of them lived in Judea. But Christ lived in Galilee called "the country of the gentiles."

Of the religious elite we have the Pharisees, Sadducees, and the Essenes, and they numbered respectively about 6000, 3000, and 4000. Not more than about 13,000 to 14,000 altogether. The rest were as "sheep without a shepherd."

"The more thankful a man is,
the more he tends to
look upon life as an obligation."

The point I want to make is that Christ lived and worked in the community of the gentiles and worked for those who did not have a religious affiliation whether Jews or gentiles. Who are the "us" in the Lord's Prayer? More and more people are wondering why those of us in North America who comprise but 20 percent of the world's population should consume 80 percent of the world's wealth. In the financial picture we find inflation and deflation. The World Bank is important in all of this, but so is the world's conscious. "Forgive us our debts. . . . give us this day our daily bread." Who are the us? The alumni of Loma Linda University have given the answer.

May I first illustrate by the help of a statistical report from the School of Medicine, which is probably the school most often identified with our University. From 1911 to 1920, 17 percent of the graduates went overseas; in the 20's, 9.7 percent; in the 30's, 6.6 percent; in the 40's, 9 percent; then the curve began to rise in the 50's to 15 percent, and in the 60's, a great number of alumni went out on short terms, paying their own expenses, and making the record of 33.2 percent of alumni serving overseas during the last decade.



"... sheep without a shepherd."

In spite of the greatest increase in overseas service during the last decade as compared with the first and succeeding decades, a fact which is often overlooked, there are still calls not filled for overseas service. The challenge is to do even more than twice as well as our early graduates, and on the administrative level to plan to increase our facilities to keep up with the expanding work of the church. We all have a part in this challenge.

Alumni of L.L.U. support the church not only with their service but with their dollars, and are thus responsible for a significant portion of the church's national and worldwide program. Members of the two churches on the Loma Linda campus, alone, contribute three million dollars annually to their churches and to the church at large.

The work of the University's Social Action Corps illustrates my topic. Over 100 medical students in six community clinics, supervised by 70 physicians, 30 nurses, 20 social workers, and 10 secretaries show the kindness of God to those who come for help.

A noble Christian ideal is set before you graduates. Time would fail me if I should tell individual stories, and I would do injustice to countless others if I should mention a few by name. However, in order to further restate our aims, may I just pick out a few of our alumni.

Franklin Fowler graduated from our School of Medicine in 1965. While serving in the Pacific he became very concerned over the young drug addicts that were coming out of Viet Nam.

His approach to drug addiction was highly successful, and he developed a program for treating military personnel. He now has 105 subordinates working with him in this program. Under the aegis of Loma Linda University Extension, he developed courses attended by 368 teachers, military personnel, and community leaders from the Ryukyu Islands. General William Westmoreland, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, has sent directives throughout the service recommending Fowler's approach and suggesting that they refer to him or LLU for information on his program.

Douglas Bixel graduated from the School of Dentistry in 1963. He left private practice to go as a missionary to Japan in 1965. Two years later, he passed the Japanese board examinations in Japanese. He is the first foreign dentist to do so. Because of his ability to win friends among the Japanese, he was named an Outstanding Young Man of America in 1968. His compelling motivation is to dissolve historic barriers to Christians and their beliefs.

Kay Rose came from Ohio and took up the occupational therapy program in the School of Health Related Professions. Upon graduation last year, she responded to a call to work with lepers at the leper colony at Malamula in East Africa.

Gail True is a recent and very young graduate from the Graduate School in nursing. She responded to a urgent call to the Adventist hospital in Saigon. In spite of great obstacles, she mobilized Adventists in the community and reorganized the school of nursing. Her impact on the hospital was such that it became known throughout the area for its distinctive service. Government authorities asked her to evaluate and upgrade nursing standards in other hospitals. She developed standards in nursing now officially accepted by the government in South Viet Nam. These are the heroes of the Bible coming alive again. The alumni of LLU have exemplified the words of Augustine: "Without God we can not, but without us God will not."

Luther epitomized so well the sanctity of the Christian vocation, "To be Christ to your neighbor." In his treatise, *On Christian Liberty*, he states, "We conclude, therefore, that a Christian man lives not in himself, but in Christ and in his neighbor. Otherwise he is not a Christian. He lives in Christ through faith, and in his neighbor. Yet, he always remains in God and His love." Shortly after he had written this he said, "Unless I am deceived it is the whole Christian living in a brief form."

The more thankful a man is, the more he tends to look upon life as an obligation. And the man who discovers God in his neighbor, and when, by the love of Jesus, comes to realize that he is himself a child of God, knows that everyone has a claim upon his life. So each day he approaches every neighbor for the sake of Christ whose name he bears.

"The final appraisal of the value of a university is the lives of its alumni."

The Greek and the Christian concept of love is different. The Greeks preferred the word "eros." It is illustrative that in Hamburg, Germany, where prostitution is legalized, their building is called the "eros temple." The New Testament writers speak about "agape," the content of which can only be understood in the light of God's redemptive acts in Jesus Christ. "Christ came with the accumulated love of eternity" (Education, p. 78). Jesus knows the world as it is, and yet calls on men to live the life of perfect love in this world.

Agape is neither love between God and man alone, nor love between man and man alone, but both inseparably together. Agape meant, and means, a love that goes out to all men, to our critics and enemies, not merely loving the lovable, but seeking to reward; a love which is crea-



"The human touch becomes an act of God's glory."

tive enough to make something lovable in all men; a love which changes coldness and bitterness into warmth and sweetness and radiance.

A Christian once said, "When I go out to do a service for another man in the name of Christ, I feel I have not had an experience with that other man, but I have had an experience with Christ."

How does God answer people's prayers and calls for help? By miracles? No.

We must be God's arms to comfort and help,
God's eyes so quick to see that need,
God's ears, so ready to hear the overburdened heart,
God's feet, so quick to run his errands,
God's fingers to do his work.

One has defined a true missionary as:

God's man in God's place
doing God's work in God's
time and in God's way for
God's glory.

The professional man and woman are constantly touching human lives. The sanctity of the professional vocation is that the human touch becomes a revelatory act of the glory of God.

The Bible is not primarily concerned with the experiences and decisions of the individual. In the biblical historical view the individual is significant only as a member of the people of God. The individual acquires status, dignity, and worth in view of his membership among the covenant people of God. Accordingly, a follower of Christ is always a church-man. In this connection may I mention that the final appraisal of the value and significance of a university is the lives of its alumni.

In the life of an individual and the church with its institutions, which are part of the world church, there can come glorious days of decision and action. These need not come. They can be postponed, for to drift may be the most comfortable course to follow.

In our great expectations and determined, great attempts for God, you graduates, as alumni, will continually be a part of your alma mater. God will use all of us who remain, and you who leave, to His glory if our dedication is complete, and if, in spite of the crowded days ahead, we purpose to make God first in our lives. And doing that, the sanctity of the professional vocation will be realized.

GRAND CANYON ODYSSEY

by Patti Purdy

Undergraduates in the Interdisciplinary Studies Program get an on-site concept of earth's traumatic history.

"The hard ground, the biting wind, the hot chocolate, ashes, ashes, ashes. . ." La Sierra campus student Debbie Neufeld might have been talking about anything but a University-sponsored field trip.

But 43 Loma Linda University students aboard an east-bound Continental Trailways bus on Thursday, May 18, were out to discover what Debbie summed up as "fossilized leaves, Navajo sandstone, and Wasatch formations" during a four-day trip to the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Most of the students were members of the interdisciplinary studies program pioneering during the 1971-72 academic year on the La Sierra campus. Two other La Sierra students, Warren Dale and Sharon Russell, went along as cooks for the camping-type expedition.

Accompanying the group as sponsors and experts in the field of geology were Fritz Guy, director of the interdisciplinary studies program; Richard M. Ritland, PhD, professor of biology at Andrews University, former director of the Geoscience Research Institute at Berrien Springs, Michigan, and author of the recently-published book *A Search for Meaning in Nature*; Ariel A. Roth, PhD, acting director of the Geoscience Institute; chaplain David Osborne of the La Sierra campus; and Ronald L. Numbers, PhD, instructor in the interdisciplinary studies program.

As one of the course requirements of the class, the trip evolved from a suggestion made by Dr. Numbers. The class had just finished a unit of study on geology and evolution and Dr. Numbers felt that such an outing might be of great value in making practical the knowledge gained in classroom study.

In spite of the extremely cold weather, frequent stops were made along the way through Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks for geological observation and collection of fossils. Drs. Ritland and Roth lectured on the history of the park and canyon areas and discussed with the students the geological and evolutionary significance of their findings. Of special interest was Dr. Ritland's discussion regarding the manner in which the history of the Grand Canyon can be reconciled with Christian beliefs about a literal seven-day Creation and the Noachian flood.

Students in the group noted the value of having had an opportunity to learn about the history of the earth from two of the most informed scientists in the Seventh-

day Adventist church.

Sandra Smith mentioned several areas in which the first-hand experience, plus the insights of Christian scientists, contributed to her own personal understandings.

"Actually, I now feel that I have some vague idea of the tremendous problems that face scientists," she said, "particularly geologists, in attempting to understand what has happened and how it happened in earth's history. Beyond this kind of understanding, I feel that seeing this particular area gave me a new understanding of the kind of Creator God we worship."

In addition to expanding individual perceptions, the outing proved valuable in other ways. Dr. Numbers stated that "in terms of time alone, the trip was at least equivalent to a one-quarter course in geology." The students agreed. Kathie Provonsha remarked, "No one came away from the Grand Canyon without a new spectrum of knowledge."

There were a few things that some of the students didn't particularly enjoy -- "...the cold nights and the grime after four days of no showers", and "...the miserable chocolate pudding." But even these things helped make the trip a memorable experience.

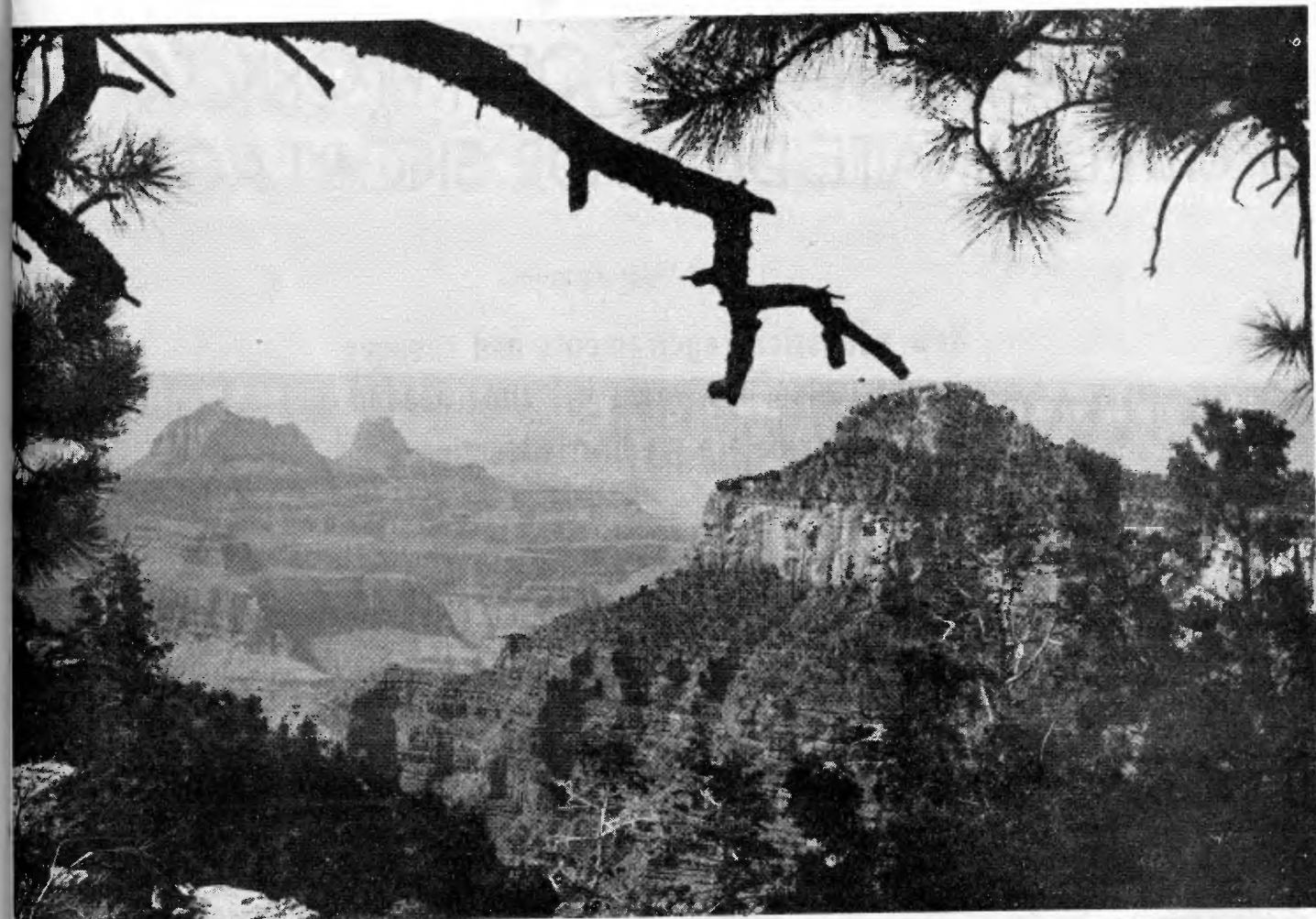
Everyone agreed that the trip brought the members of the interdisciplinary class more closely together and also provided an excellent opportunity to get better acquainted with the instructors and accompanying scientists.

Many of those involved expressed their desire that the same type of practical experience be offered to other classes within the University. Several also wished that the Grand Canyon trip had been taken earlier in the year.

According to Dr. Numbers, the greatest benefit came "from giving the students an opportunity to work out solutions to the problems regarding the earth's history within an Adventist context. This is what Christian education is all about."

In agreement with his instructor, student Calvin Thomsen gave his reaction to the trip. "I learned, among other things, that there are questions, perhaps unanswerable, that face people holding any of the views we have studied. However, these unanswered questions needn't destroy or undermine one's faith in God as Creator."

"Amid the complexity we saw continued evidences of His creative power, enough to serve as a ground-work for faith, despite the fact that we, in our human knowledge, cannot conclusively prove any hypothesis, be it creationist or evolutionist. Also, it was an awful lot of fun."



Dr. Numbers gives an impromptu geology lesson. Friday night song service at Phantom Ranch, 6,000 feet below the rim of Grand Canyon.

MEDICAL EDUCATORS WORK TO ELIMINATE DOCTOR SHORTAGE

by Oliver Jacques

New admission requirements and changes in curriculum lop years off time needed to complete medical education.

However one looks at it, it must be admitted that educators in the healing disciplines are a hard-pressed crowd.

Challenged by an unprecedented explosion in knowledge and a revolution in medical technology, they are subjected each day to demands for more qualified professional personnel to meet society's burgeoning health needs and rising expectations.

In addition to these pressures, teachers at Loma Linda University are frequently reminded that the church's world-wide mission complex requires an even larger supply of graduates to maintain its health and healing work.

While acute personnel shortages exist in all the health professions, medicine has been the focal point of attention during the last decade. In the sixties, political administrators and legislators told voters that adequate health care was an American right and not just a privilege to be enjoyed by the affluent. Advances in science broadened the spectrum of therapeutic modalities available to the sick. Modern communications were used to apprise the public of these advances, and government joined the insurance companies in efforts to pay the bill. An honest shortage of physicians developed.

Too many promising youth were choosing professions requiring fewer years of study than had traditionally been the case with medicine. Consequently, medical schools have been seeking ways to streamline the medical educational process in order to make it possible for young physicians to reach a productive point in their careers at an earlier age. Many of the nation's schools have reduced the years of college required for ad-



School of Medicine dean
David B. Hinshaw, M.D.:
More doctors for more people.

mission from four to two or three. Last year, Loma Linda University School of Medicine enrolled a pilot group of students with two or three years of college experience, and another similar group has been accepted for 1972-73.

Many of the nation's 105 medical schools have adopted curriculums which may be completed in three calendar years. The Loma Linda University School of Medicine faculty recently agreed on a new curriculum schedule which would enable students whose academic performance is strong and who prefer to move ahead with a minimum of vacation time to complete four nine-month academic

years in 36 months.

It was decided to divide the total class into two sections, one to begin in September and the other in March. While this schedule does not provide for routine or automatic electives, each student is free to take six or 12 month elective work in an area of special interest if he should so desire.

He might, for instance, spend time in a mission hospital, a welfare clinic, or a research center, or some academic discipline in the medical school. A distinct advantage of this type of curriculum schedule is that it provides for maximum flexibility in adjusting the programs of students who have health, economic, or learning problems.

Streamlining and modification of postdoctoral medical education has also been carried out in many specialty fields often making it possible to achieve the same level of competence with some saving in the total length of time involved. Medical educators all agree that at least three years of postdoctoral specialty training is necessary for the physician of today. These specialty areas range from family practice through a wide number of highly specialized fields.

This year-round type of teaching program is an approach which has a high degree of utilization of both physical facilities and teaching personnel. By separating the class into two major sections with different entry points during the year it is hoped that teaching in smaller groups may be facilitated. It is thus the desire of the School to be able to handle a larger enrollment than in the past in such a way as to still maintain a high degree of personalized instruction.

A PROFESSION OF HELPING PEOPLE -- SOCIAL WORKERS MAKE IT THEIR JOB

by Keith Murray

Helping the patient and his family deal with emotional and spiritual problems resulting from serious illness requires uncommon insight and genuine sensitivity. A medical social worker describes this relatively new profession and its meaning to the healing team.

It's very likely that medical social workers are among the most professionally diversified of specialists employed at Loma Linda University Medical Center. Medical social workers at the University hospital probably handle a greater diversity of problems than any other professional group.

Though not the best understood members of the patient-care team, the medical worker focuses on the often neglected physical and emotional needs of the patient. The social service consultant is not a "private eye" for public welfare programs; he does not work exclusively with the disadvantaged, since illness interrupts a person's normal pattern of living without regard for social standing. In fact, a middle-income or white-collar patient often has a particular need for medical social service simply because "social problems" -- difficulties as a result of his illness--are foreign to his normally stable existence.

Every illness, no matter how slight, has emotional components that can be distressing to the patient. Sterile operating rooms, needles, giant x-ray apparatus can raise fear in the heart of the banker as well as the baker. The medical social worker understands these fears, encourages the patient to express them, and offers the necessary emotional support.

The chronically-ill have the greatest need for this support. When little or no progress is expected, long-term patients may fall into extremes of depression. While the trained social worker does not radiate false hopes and phoney cheerfulness, he tries to help the patient understand his condition and play an active



SOCIAL WORKER Stan LaBianca counsels a patient on Unit 6200. A social worker representative is assigned to every unit in the medical center.

Keith B. Murray is an oncology specialist in the Social Service department of Loma Linda University Medical Center. He graduated from Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland, in 1971 with a major in psychology.

part in coping with it. As a result of conferences with physicians, nurses, and other members of the medical team, the social worker knows more about a patient's illness and its probable course than does the patient, and therefore is able to prepare the patient to cope with his illness.

Because the patient's family plays such a vital role in his illness, the social worker makes a point of getting to know its members well. He tries to reduce their anxieties and frustrations before they can be transmitted to the patient. Often, relatives understand little of what the physician tells them, and the social worker tries to dispel their confusion by clarifying any questions they may have. The patient and his family are reassured when they understand the roles they are to play.

Only when the social worker is concerned with, and tries to understand, the whole person can he help the individual find the way to fulfillment of his needs. The relationship between the social worker and the troubled patient and his family is one of purposeful friendliness, disciplined listening, sympathetic objectivity, and cooperative planning. The medical social worker's training helps him to understand people's motives and emotions and to assess what the individual can do for himself and what will need to be done for him. Because he respects--as well as likes--people, the social worker is better able to help the patient cultivate respect for himself as he sees solutions for his own difficulties.

To this end, the medical social worker tries to help the patient and his family to clarify those problems that have been touched off or intensified by illness, to assist them in realizing positive and creative solutions, and to offer support for those defenses which they need to cope with the threatening aspects of their particular situation.

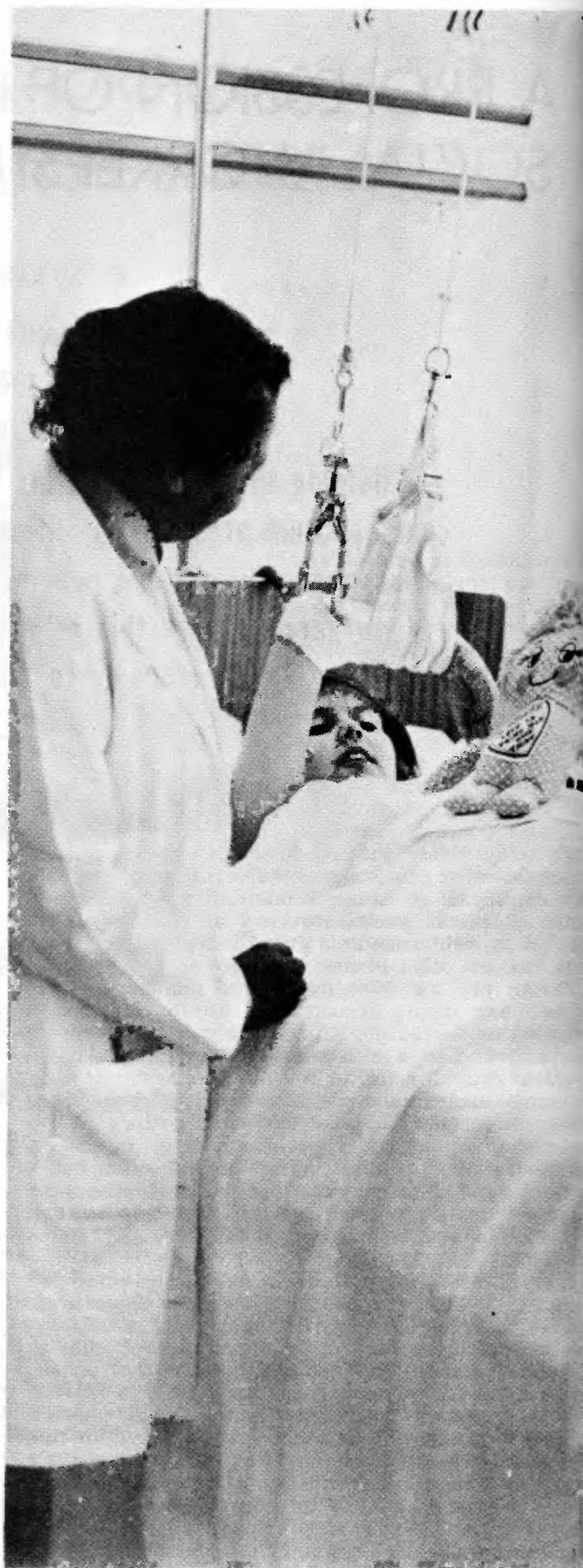
A better-informed public

Since its inception seven years ago, the department of social service at the University hospital has grown to a staff of more than 11 full-time professionals. Today, the social service department has ten highly skilled social workers concerned with the psychosocial well-being of every medical center patient. A social worker is assigned to every medical service of the hospital, each clinic, the emergency rooms, and the family practice unit. Any patient, any physician, any member of the hospital staff, anyone interested in a patient's well-being may request social service.

While patient and family counseling account for a large part of a social worker's day, his other roles as a member of the healing team are as multifaceted as the individual problems that he encounters. For example, one social worker teaches two family planning classes a week and conducts one post-hospital adjustment clinic for recent mothers.

Almost all of the University medical center social workers take an active part in routine patient case conferences. The department of social service has consultants at 60 medical team conferences each month--assisting nurses, physicians, and therapists in understanding and coping with the emotional and social implications of each patient's unique situation. Social workers are aggressive ancillary team members, playing vital roles on more than six major specialty conferences each week.

As specialists, social workers meet with other professional personnel to help the medical team in deciding upon realistic treatment goals for patients inside the hospital as well as outside. One social work-



Pediatrics social worker Lottie Holt visits young patient. Mrs. Holt works closely with the parents of many of the pediatrics patients.



BETTY HANSON, cardiac social work specialist, instructs a group of heart patients on the emotional dynamics of tension and heart care (left), and later



lectures at an inservice nursing conference with an attendance of more than 350 hospital personnel.



AMY ERRION, (left), director of the Social Security office at University Medical Center, discusses plans with a community agency representative and a family member.

er routinely convenes with other medical authorities to deliberate and decide on candidates for organ transplants and long-term treatment.

Presently, several workers are engaged in social research. Studies currently underway include a survey of emotional problems associated with chronic diabetic patients and post-discharge care of arthritic patients. After considerable study of the effects of tension and stress of heart patients, a cardiac specialist social worker conducts a patient seminar on the problems and solutions for anxiety-ridden patients.

Medical social workers are concerned not only with the clients and patients of the University hospital, but with the institution itself. Their opportunities for helping people in a hospital setting go far beyond that of the traditional casework model; the medical social worker is more than a caseworker. He is a systems intervener, an educator, a consultant, and perhaps most important, a change agent. Though frustrating at times, social workers find the challenge to change an institution, to make it more responsive to human needs, a very rewarding work.

The public and hospital personnel are becoming better informed about the importance and the achievements of medical social work. They know that wise use of hospital social workers can help prevent medical and psychological complications that could mean a great social and financial burden to the community in the future if not tackled before problems become aggravated or chronic. Social workers find rewarding opportunities to give much needed help to patients whose psychological and spiritual resources are at a low ebb.

It is a little known fact that more people in trouble are seen by social workers than by any other professional group. Likewise, it is true that with physicians and nurses excepted, patients at the University hospital are assisted by Christian social workers more than by any other professional group. Medical social workers have an unequalled opportunity to help hundreds of patients during a critical period in their lives to develop a constructive and improved way of life.



Dr. Bieber and alumni: Dr. Judkins. . .



. . . Mr. Cushman. . .

COMMENCEMENT HONORS -- 1972

First, let us mention the professional achievements of one of our graduates of the School of Medicine, Class of 1947.

After residency training, military service, a period of private practice, a time of intensive training in another specialty, and two terms as a research fellow in cardiovascular radiology, he returned to us in 1969 as chairman of the department of radiology in the School of Medicine.

He is author and co-author of approximately 70 publications, papers, and scientific exhibits. He has held research appointments at the University of Oregon Medical School at Portland, and the University of Lund in Sweden. He has membership in a number of notable organizations and societies and he lectures widely throughout the United States and Europe.

DR. MELVIN P. JUDKINS--internationally known for the development of a technique that enabled surgeons to devise new life-

saving surgical procedures for heart patients--and 1970 recipient of the American Heart Association Silver Medal for Distinguished Achievement--was chosen for special recognition at commencement this year. He receives the title of University Alumnus of the Year.

* * *

Next, let us note the lifelong service of a man who was a student the first day of school at the 1922 opening of the academy that was the precursor of the College of Arts and Sciences. His Bachelor of Arts was conferred by Pacific Union College and the Master of Science by the University of California.

Since 1930 he has taught mathematics, astronomy, and physics in the College of Arts and Sciences. Through the years, he has devised practical laboratory projects for students. His experimentation and inventiveness, resulting in numerous improvements of campus com-

munication facilities, have been so regularly achieved as to seem almost taken for granted.

He has developed, or collaborated in the development of a system for recording electromyograph signals, an improved electronic tissue cutter for use in surgery, and other engineering projects applicable to medicine.

His personal interest in student needs and problems and his generosity of time in behalf of students, have been unbounded.

LESTER H. CUSHMAN was nominated by his colleagues for special recognition at today's event.

* * *

Then--let us mention the highlights of the career of an unusual woman.

She was the fourth child in a Swedish family of twelve, and she came to the United States in 1920. With singlemindedness, she surmounted language differences and depression hardships to pursue her



...Dr. Larsson...



...and Mr. Clark

goals--earning the degree in medicine, qualifying in 1940 for her specialty, and later becoming a Fellow of both the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

ELISABETH LARSSON was appointed to the School of Medicine faculty in 1935, and in 1963 she became emeritus clinical professor. She has maintained membership in both American and Swedish professional organizations, has been President of the Los Angeles Medical Women's Society, has lectured at professional meetings, and has published approximately 20 articles in lay and professional journals.

She was accorded the 1961 Honored Alumna Award by the School of Medicine Alumni Association and the 1958 Woman of the Year Award by the Swedish American Historical Foundation. Last year, the Los Angeles City Council honored her with a resolution pre-

sented in ceremonies at City Hall. Friends, associates, colleagues, and patients reviewed her achievements at a Here-Is-Your-Life tribute at the White Memorial Church in Los Angeles.

Her beneficences are unnumbered and her influence for good is unmeasured. Throughout her career she has been an ambassador of good will, shuttling often between Los Angeles and Sweden, and promoting warm international friendships and ties. Loma Linda University salutes an outstanding alumnus.

* * *

And finally--let us honor one of the many in the category we might call Educator Without Portfolio--persons with other than faculty titles.

Every fortunate institution of higher learning has them--those who do not instruct in classrooms, nor teach in laboratories and clinics, nor preside at bedsides, nor

stand in the public eye at official occasions. Nonetheless, in their supporting services they are unquestionably practitioners of the ART of lighting the flame, participants in the process of passing the torch.

WALTER B. CLARK is one such man among us, a person with great native talent for bridging generation gaps, for understanding and empathizing, and for maintaining the moral fiber that brings integrity to all his undertakings.

He is a graduate of Pacific Union College. He began his work in 1929 as dean of men at Southern Missionary College. He continued in a similar capacity at Pacific Union College, and joined us here as dean of students in 1947. He operated the central admissions office for the University from 1965 to 1970 as dean of admissions.

His diligence, unselfishness, and insight have helped and inspired all of us here. Special recognition is given to Walter B. Clark.

A COMMENCEMENT PRAYER

by Alonzo Baker

"O God, the Father of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and the Father of all mankind, we thank Thee for this high day in the annals of Loma Linda University, an institution founded 68 years ago for the education of young men and women to better serve Thee and humanity.

We thank Thee for the measure of success that has thus far attended this school. May future years bring us nearer the goal of education for the whole man and his complete dedication to the service of Christ.

Today, O Lord, several hundred are being graduated from Loma Linda University. May the knowledge, the insights, the wisdom gained by these graduates in their years here enable them in the years which lie ahead to differentiate between the insignificant and the important, between the temporary and the permanent, between the things of time and the things of eternity. May all who this day go forth from these academic halls have established for themselves the supremacy of the spiritual over the material. May they here have so ordered their priorities and values that their years of service to Thee and to their fellow man may ineluctably lead to an eternity with Thee in heaven above.

O God, long ago thou hast said, "From him to whom much has been given, of him shall much be required." We acknowledge, O God, that the more education one is privileged to have the greater the obligation to serve fellow man. Impress this obligation, O God, on the heart and soul of every young man and young woman being graduated here today. The lines of this University go out in a hundred directions to belt the globe. Loma Linda graduates are serving Thee in scores and scores of nations

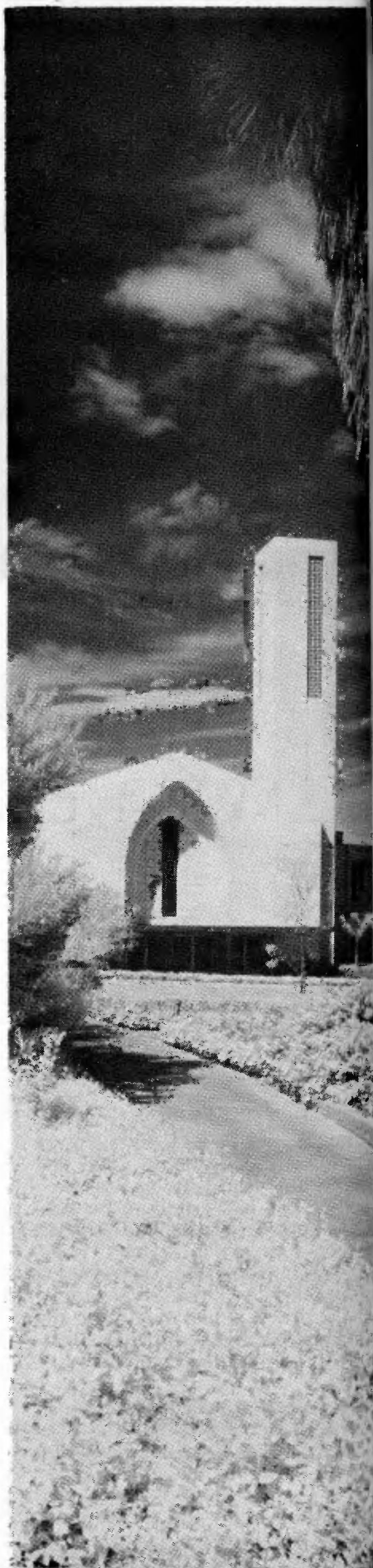
and upon every continent. May the number of these valorous overseas alumni be increased by a considerable increment from the graduates of 1972. Give your graduates, O Lord, a burden for all the peoples of the whole world, not alone for the people of California.

Nineteen centuries ago the Master sent the 70 out into the world of the pagan Caesars. A few decades later the testimony of the enemies of Christ was that the 70 had turned the world upside down with their gospel of the Man of Galilee. O God, we pray Thee that many times 70 may go forth from Loma Linda University this day. May they go with a sense of mission, with a sense of commitment, with a sense of urgency. May the Christian ethic be their sole motivation.

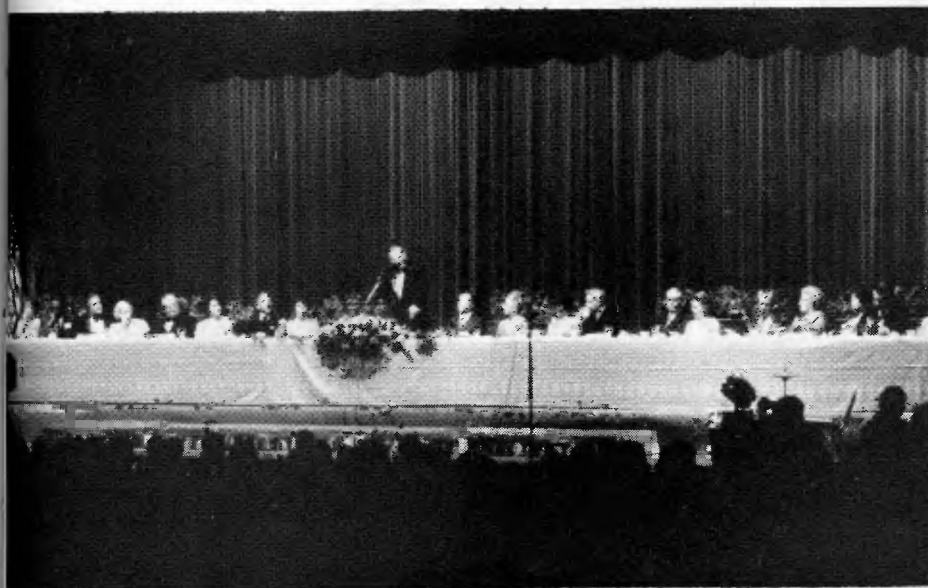
And now, Lord, may the benediction of heaven continue to be upon this University, its trustees, its administrators, its instructors, its alumni, and upon all youth to be enrolled here in days to come. May this institution receive the approval, not only of the various accreditation agencies for academic excellence. But far more important, may Loma Linda University long enjoy the approval of God in His heaven above, and the approval of His only Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. In the ineffable name of Jesus, we boldly, and with confidence, present our adoration and our petition.

Amen."

Alonzo L. Baker, PhD, is professor of political science in the department of history and political science. He is also a well-known lecturer and world traveler. He is one of the leaders of a tour group to the Soviet Union and is planning a trip to Red China.



UNIVERSITY NEWS WATCH



Last year's APC banquet: new home at University

APC Moves to Loma Linda

Next year's School of Medicine Alumni Postgraduate Convention will be held entirely in Loma Linda, according to Wilfred J. Snodgrass, SM '38, chairman of the APC board.

In past years, the first part of the week-long convention, the refresher courses, was held in Loma Linda. Following the refresher courses, the Scientific Assembly section of the program moved to one of the large hotels in Los Angeles. Last year it was held at the Century Plaza Hotel.

The decision to move the Scientific Assembly to Loma Linda was made by the School of Medicine Alumni Association Board of Governors on July 5.

In an exclusive interview with LOMA LINDA PULSE reporter Robert Ziprick, Dr. Snodgrass cited two advantages in the decision to move the entire convention to Loma Linda.

Convention officials want to work more closely with the School of Medicine faculty, he said, and the alumni officers believe the facilities, personnel, and available money in Loma Linda would complement alumni association members' enthusiasm for the convention.

Dr. Snodgrass also expressed a concern that for the past few years, "students in the medical school have lost

their connection with the alumni since the school moved out of Los Angeles (about five years ago)." Moving the convention entirely to Loma Linda would "help restore that link," he said.

Even though the School of Medicine is no longer directly affiliated with White Memorial Medical Center in Los Angeles, the alumni association maintains its headquarters there with a branch office in Loma Linda.

In the last few years both the School of Medicine and the alumni association have discussed moving the whole convention to Loma Linda, said Dr. Snodgrass. But until this year the logistics of such a move kept a final decision from being made.

Dr. Snodgrass emphasized that both APC and University officials are anxious to continue the policy of attracting nationally-known and well-qualified speakers for the Scientific Assembly. He said his committee is not planning radical changes in the convention format because of the move to Loma Linda.

He did mention, however, that he hoped to involve more students in APC planning. "Because of the increased exposure of our alumni attending APC," said Dr. Snodgrass, "we intend to generate more interest in the proceedings."

University officials will work with the alumni association finding adequate facilities for the nearly 2,000 people expected at the next convention. They point out that a number of large, modern motor hotels and restaurants have been built within five minutes driving time of the University. So even without a large hotel as base, they anticipate no guest housing shortage.

Though no date for next year's convention has been finalized, Dr. Snodgrass indicated it would probably be sometime in February or March.

The Alumni Postgraduate Convention is held annually for School of Medicine graduates and students. In addition to continuing education refresher courses and the Scientific Assembly, a heavy emphasis is placed on spiritual activities.

"If we can get students at the University involved in APC while they're in training," says Dr. Snodgrass, "perhaps we can interest them in coming back to the University for some of their continuing education. This is really one of the major reasons in deciding to move the APC to Loma Linda."

Applications set record

Applications to Loma Linda University are pouring in at record rates, report officials in the admissions offices of both campuses, and registration day is still nearly two months away.

"More than 2,000 applications have already been received from students wishing to enroll on the La Sierra campus next year," says Robert L. Osmunson, EdD, associate dean of admissions.

Dr. Osmunson also states that freshman acceptances are up 10 percent over last year. "We think this upward trend indicates that more of our youth and their parents are realizing the advantages of a Seventh-day Adventist education."

As of July 1, applications received on the La Sierra campus show an overall 8.4 percent increase over last year. These figures include the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, and the associate degree program in nursing.

Loma Linda campus schools report an overall application increase of 26 percent over last year. Led by the Schools

An Unusual Opportunity . . .

is now available to a PHARMACIST to purchase a combination drug store and pharmacy in a small Kansas community having both an SDA grade school and a four year SDA academy for high school students. An SDA doctor lives and practices in the town.

The business has been operated most successfully by the same pharmacist-owner for over 40 years. The owner has now reached retirement age and is willing to sell on terms most attractive to the purchaser. Financing can be obtained, again on most attractive terms, from the local bank.

The Rexall Drug Store is located in Enterprise, Kansas, a community of over 1,000 people, situated just 4 miles off Interstate 70, in a prosperous, agricultural river valley some 90 miles west of Topeka and 90 miles north of Wichita. Abilene, population 10,000 and the boyhood home of President Eisenhower, is 5 miles away. Milford Lake, the largest fresh water lake in Kansas, is less than 50 minutes away and is an excellent recreational area for boating, fishing, and swimming. There is a modern manufacturing plant in Enterprise employing over 300 people. There are two privately-owned airstrips just outside the city.

Anyone interested in purchasing the pharmacy should contact Mervin Monroe, Rexall Drug Store, Enterprise, Kansas 67441, or phone (913) 934-2271.

FOR SALE

PLUSH MEDICAL SUITE in Redlands, Calif.; 720 Brookside; \$350/mo. Call Kenneth Mayberry, (714) 793-2773, or write to Box 24, Loma Linda, CA 92354.

GOOD INVESTMENT--40 ACRES of tall sugar pines and Ponderosa and cedars with hilltop view of beautiful Yosemite mountains. Elevation 3,300 feet. Clean air, good water, fertile soil. SDA church and school nearby. Call owner (714) 796-9140 or (209) 878-3323; or write Star Route, Box 23, Coltonville, CA 95311.

GOOD CABIN AMONG TALL PINES. Clean water, nice neighbors, electricity, telephone, fertile soil. Fireplace and picture windows. Two blocks to SDA church and school. No smog. Five miles to Yosemite highway. Lakes for skiing and fishing nearby. \$16,500 on easy terms. Phone owner (714) 796-9140 or (209) 878-3323; or write 25142 Daisy Ave., Loma Linda, CA 92354.

PRACTICE IN YREKA, CALIFORNIA. A well established practice in a recreational area. Write 748 S. Main St., Yreka, CA 96097; or call (916) 842-5609.

HAWAIIAN RANCH-STYLE HOME. Custom-designed. Three bedrooms, 3 baths, 2,400 square feet. Patio, 2 porches, pavilion outside. Two blocks from Loma Linda University Medical Center and less than mile from proposed VA hospital. Call Thom Miller, (714) 793-2941 or (714) 796-1921.

MOUNTAIN HOME in Forest Falls. Four Season mountain home, 30 minutes from Loma Linda. Quality custom-built. Four bed., 2 1/2 baths, fireplace, beamed ceilings, family room and livingroom (15' x 30'). Near new, 2400 square feet, Alpine view. Two lots, large garage, and many extras. \$46,500, Call (714) 794-2791.

of Medicine and Dentistry, who show increases of 32 percent and 31 percent respectively, the six schools on the campus have received more than 3,700 applications, almost a thousand more than last year.

A total of 6,000 applications are expected for both campuses by registration time in September. Last year's student enrollment on both campuses topped 3,500.

As is usually the case, the most sought after spots in the University are in the professional schools on the Loma Linda campus. More than 1,500 applications have been sent in to the School of Medicine for the 160 places in the freshman class. The newest school on the Loma Linda campus, the School of Allied Health Professions, has had a 27 percent increase in applicants. This figure, officials say, is partly attributable to new academic programs in anesthesia and dietetics now offered by the school.

Arts and Sciences top list

The College of Arts and Sciences on the La Sierra campus will again be the largest school in the University. Nearly 1,700 applications are expected by the end of the summer. Last year, 1,800 students enrolled on the La Sierra campus, the large majority of whom entered the College of Arts and Sciences.

The School of Education, also located on the La Sierra campus, is one of the smaller schools in the University. It offers graduate as well as undergraduate programs and is one of two Schools of Education operated by Adventists.

Though not included in the above mentioned figures, the relatively new vocational nursing program offered at Loma Linda University Medical Center is again receiving a large number of applications, says Alice K. Kuhn, director of the LVN program. She says she expects more than 200 applications by the time the 13 month program begins in January.

In commenting on the significant increase in applications, University president David J. Bieber, EdD, says the application figures seem to disprove those people who believe Christian education is too costly and not worth the money spent on it.

"Christian young people are more enthusiastic than ever about an Adventist education," he says "and Loma Linda University wants to help provide that education."

New deans named

Two associate deans in the College of Arts and Sciences have been appointed to fill key roles in the areas of curriculum and academic standards, reports dean-elect of the college, V. Norskov Olsen, PhD, DTh.

Named to the office of associate dean for academic standards is John W. Elick, PhD, associate professor of social anthropology, and chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology in the College of Arts and Sciences. His responsibilities will include day-to-day meetings with stu-

dents on academic matters and broad planning of academic affairs as chairman of the academic standards committee of the college.

Dr. Elick is a 1951 graduate of La Sierra College and served as a pastor and missionary in South America before returning to his alma mater. He holds both a master's and doctoral degree from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Serving as associate dean of curriculum is Fritz Guy, PhD. A 1952 graduate of La Sierra College, Dr. Guy is an associate professor of theology. Dr. Guy will be responsible for "insuring high-quality



Drs. Elick (top) and Guy:
New leadership at La Sierra.

teaching in the content of courses and the structure of the curriculum." His objective, he says, is distinctive Adventist education.

"The Seventh-day Adventist philosophy of education and the mission of the church should permeate every classroom on campus. Our goal is that every student will be given the best education possible for him," says Dr. Guy.

A former church pastor, Dr. Guy holds a master's degree from Andrews University and the University of Chicago. He received his doctorate from the University of Chicago Divinity School in 1971.

The two associate deans, like the dean of the college, will be actively involved in classroom teaching, thus retaining contact with their students each day. "The appointment of associate deans for the college in these areas is a step toward streamlining the college administration and giving the student a better education for the dollars invested," says Dr. Olsen.

CURRICULUM:

Nurses take gas course

Registered nurses will be trained to administer anesthetics to patients in the operating room. The new academic program is being offered through Loma Linda University School of Allied Health Professions, according to Ivor C. Woodward, MD, dean of the school.

Clinical training will be given by faculty members in the School of Medicine department of anesthesia with academic credit from the School of Allied Health Professions. Anesthesia department chairman Bernard J. Brandstater, MD, says the program will be one of the first nurse anesthetist curriculums on the baccalaureate level offered by any school in the nation.

Applicants to the program, says Dr. Woodward, should be registered nurses with at least the equivalent of two full years of college. The junior and senior years of these applicants will be taken on the Loma Linda campus of the University.

The anesthesia curriculum for nurses will lead to the bachelor of science degree. It will also qualify the graduate to take national examinations for classification as a Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA). Clinical coordinator of the program Charles J. Pires has a CRNA degree. Floyd S. Brauer, MD, has assumed executive responsibility for the program. Both men are on the faculty in the department of anesthesia.

Completion of the program will qualify graduates to perform most anesthesia procedures, says Dr. Brandstater. Employment opportunities for qualified nurse anesthetists exist in most hospitals in all states, he says. This includes work in community, military, and Veterans Administration hospitals as well as in public health services.

For further information about the nurse anesthetist curriculum, write to Loma Linda University, School of Allied Health Professions, Office of the Dean, Loma Linda, California 92354.



Dr. Baum: a dental legend pulls up stakes.

Baum leaves Loma Linda

After nearly two decades on the faculty of the School of Dentistry, Lloyd Baum, DMD, chairman of the department of restorative dentistry, is leaving the University to take a position as restorative dentistry chairman at State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York.

Along with Ralph R. Steinman, DDS, professor of oral medicine, Dr. Baum is one of the two remaining charter members of the dental school faculty. The school opened in the early 1950's.

Dr. Baum is recognized as one of the leading dentists in the nation for his work in developing the method of wrapping gold powder in gold foil to make dense, hard restorations.

His new position with the New York institution will be to help the newly organized dental school there. They hope to have their first class enroll in the fall of 1973, he says.

Succeeding Dr. Baum as chairman of the department of restorative dentistry will be Douglass B.E. Roberts, DDS,

formerly a research associate in the department. Dr. Roberts graduated from the School of Dentistry in 1966.

Special task force

Vice president for academic affairs Robert E. Cleveland PhD, has announced the appointment of a special task force to work on the development of more effective teaching methods throughout the University.

The new committee, to be designated Staff III, will help the individual teacher become more effective with the ultimate goal of making all University teaching as excellent as possible.

According to Committee Chairman Betty J. Stirling, PhD, the work of Staff III members will include any aspect of teaching needing attention, such as lecturing, testing, grading, better communica-

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TWO PHYSICIANS, ONE DENTIST--URGENTLY NEEDED. Twin City communities and surrounding area population of approx. 25,000. Two hospitals, one with 150 beds, another with 76 beds. Medical care facility, 197 beds. New 63-bed nursing home, SDA owned and operated. Growing missionary-minded church. Practice potential unlimited. Call Ben Rendel, (906) 482-6644, or (906) 482-4945.

TWO PHYSICIANS NEEDED FOR PREVENTIVE HEALTH WORK. One as conference health secretary supported financially by local SDA physicians. The other in a county with the highest incidence of stroke and coronary heart disease in the nation. The county cardiovascular committee, who screens entire population, would refer all people needing help to this physician. Can be either full or parttime as volunteer or as paid church physician.

Both positions would include duties such as organizing "Heartbeat" programs (coronary risk evaluation), weight control and dietary control of cholesterol (these programs have already been developed by School of Health and details are available).

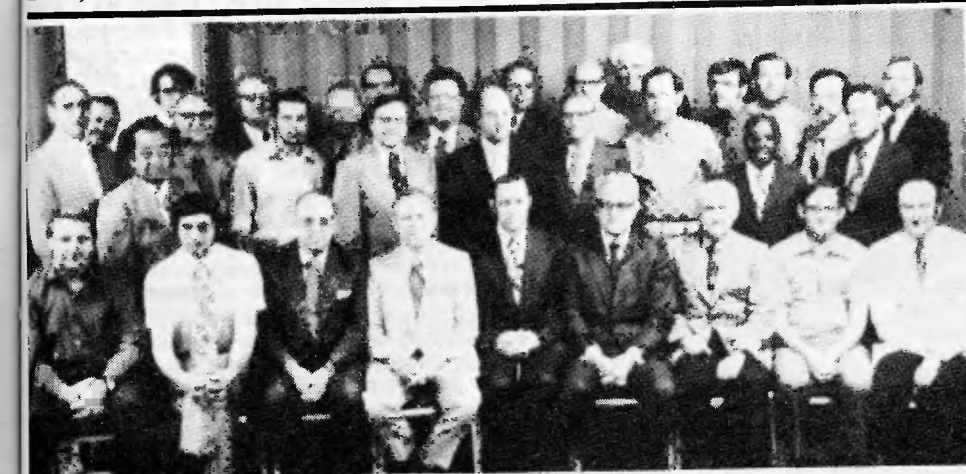
Interested physicians can contact John A. Scharffenberg, MD, Loma Linda University School of Health, Loma Linda, California 92354.

STAFF PHARMACIST FOR 132-BED HOSPITAL. Department being completely updated. Good elementary school and academy; large, active church. Urban or rural living. Good salary and fringe benefits. Contact Paul Gerhardt, Personnel Director, Battle Creek Sanitarium, 197 N. Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan 49706; or call collect to (616) 964-7121, ext. 586.

NURSE-DIRECTORS FOR SPECIALTY AREAS. Responsible for operating a department of nursing within a given clinical area. Accountable for staffing, budget preparation and control, for one or more nursing units within specialty area. Opportunity for nursing research, student and staff development and orientation and participation in expert personalized patient care in 471-bed health care facility that is owned and operated by the SDA Church. Excellent benefits. Requirements: masters degree in clinical specialty, or its equivalent in knowledge and experience. Contact Director of Personnel, Florida Hospital, 601 E. Rollins, Orlando, Florida 32803.

MICROBIOLOGIST, MT (ASCP) and minimum 3 years experience in bacteriology to supervise microbiology section. Graduate degree desirable but not essential. Modern 400-bed hospital, progressive laboratory, 40-hour week. Contact Department of Personnel, Kettering Memorial Hospital, 3535 Southern Blvd., Kettering, Ohio 45429.

PLASTIC SURGERY RESIDENCY. An approved two-year, well-rounded, new program in a 400 bed community teaching hospital. Write Thomas C. Grail, MD, Coordinator, Plastic Surgery Residency, Kettering Medical Center, 3535 Southern Blvd., Kettering, Ohio 45429.



Vice president for academic affairs Robert E. Cleveland, PhD, represented the University at the annual meeting of the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Optometrists held recently in St. Louis, Missouri. The group seen with him (1st row, 4th from right) participated in feasibility talks relative to the founding of an Adventist school of optometry.

PLACEMENT

DENTISTS

CALIFORNIA

Northridge: Practice for sale. Growth area and upper income area. Part-time practice with excellent opportunity to develop into full time. Flexible terms.

Ojai: Practice for sale. Ten-year-old small frame building with plumbing for three operatories, located between communities of Meiners Oaks and Ojai, each with populations of 5-6,000. Busy practice from the moment the door is opened.

Santa Cruz: 800 square foot suite available for rent in dental building. Area is especially in need of another pedodontist.

Visalia: Short-term work (one or two months) to help in office. May work into a partnership if owner is satisfied. Ideal for someone who is waiting to go into mission service or the military service.

IDAHO

Manning: New dental office available for immediate occupancy. Gas heated and air conditioned. Carpeted throughout. Has two dental chairs, lab and dark room, all completely equipped. Town of 1,650 had two dentists but both are deceased and town is without dental service.

OREGON

Eugene: General practice for sale. Everything included in sale.

PHYSICIANS

CALIFORNIA

Chico: Dr. has call to Africa. Practice available now. Excellent opportunity for GP with or without OB/GYN or Internist. Can change off trade calls with 5-6 others. 15 miles from Paradise.

Escondido: Looking for board certified or eligible pediatrician. Later partnership if mutually agreeable. Established practice in community of 52,000 population with drawing area of 200,000. Alternate night and weekend calls. Salary open. Modern office one block from district hospital with modern pediatric ward.

IDAHO

Salmon: Physician has had stroke and needs another to take his place. Population 3,000 and growing fast. Church and church school available.

ILLINOIS

Ottawa: Physician badly needed in town of 22,000. New hospital being built. Hinsdale Sanitarium is only one hour away and Broadview Academy is one hour away also.

INDIANA

Kentland: Physician badly needed in Kentland which is the county seat.

MARYLAND

Easton: Emergency room doctor needed in general hospital. Opportunity for private practice too.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hot Springs: Physician needed to replace a highly respected physician who has been in practice for many years. Association with Medical Associates Clinic. Association can be varied. Excellent physical facilities.

OKLAHOMA

Laverne: Hospital has been closed since January 1972 due to lack of doctor. Beautiful, well-equipped hospital and clinic. Room for two or more doctors. Available now!

OREGON

Brookings: Curry County in the area of Brookings, Oregon badly needs a doctor. In some areas there is no medical care at all. Brookings has a new clinic which could accommodate two doctors. Now!

PENNSYLVANIA

Butler: Butler County has one physician per 1,830 people—compared to the U.S. average of one physician per 665 population. Townspeople willing to help physician get started in their area. NEED IS IMMEDIATE!

WASHINGTON

Garfield: Physician's partner moved away. Needs new associate. Office serves a large agricultural area. Has approximately 3,200 current patient files. Churches and schools available.

tion with students, and selecting text books effective use of audiovisual aids. "Staff III may sponsor workshops or work individually with teachers," she says.

Serving with Dr. Stirling are Thais V. Thrasher, MD, and William M. Hooker, PhD, of the School of Medicine; J. Paul Stauffer, PhD, dean of the Graduate School; James M. Crawford, DDS, School of Health; Vern R. Address, College of Arts and Sciences; Marianne Underwood, School of Nursing; and Maurice D. Hodgen, EdD, School of Education.

RESEARCH:

Talking chipmunks?

More than a decade ago, three talented rodents known as Alvin and the Chipmunks gained national prominence when their high-pitched musical chatter made the Top Forty record charts. Though they were undoubtedly the most famous of their species, Alvin and his buddies were not the only chipmunks with a vocabulary. Unfortunately, the chipmunk language of



Talented rodent: another Alvin?

their brothers and cousins is limited to whistles, chips, chipperings, chucks, trills, and chatters.

But these calls definitely have specific meanings, says Leonard R. Brand, PhD, acting chairman of the department of biology. Dr. Brand is nearing completion of a chipmunk dictionary that will define each call.

"We are identifying each call to find out what it is used for and what it means," he says. "We are also trying to learn whether calls vary from species to species."

Though chipmunk calls have been listed in various publications for a number of years, says Dr. Brand, the electronic equipment to do detailed study of the various sounds has not been available until recently.

For two years, Dr. Brand and two research assistants have studied several species of chipmunks in the mountains of California. Armed with notepads, portable

tape recorders, and a two-foot parabolic reflector that can pull in chipmunk sounds from up to 50 feet away, they have cataloged the language of ten different species of chipmunks.

To help the researchers translate the language, they use a machine that electronically draws sound pictures called a sonogram. By making sonograms of the chipmunk recordings, they can measure the frequency range of the calls and compare the structure of each one to others they have recorded.

Most of the sounds in the chipmunk lexicon consist of alarm calls, says Dr. Brand. They give these responses to a disturbance of any kind. The type they give most, it seems, depends on the kind of disturbance.

"The appearance of a natural enemy such as a coyote or hawk in the vicinity of their nest, usually causes the most frantic response," notes Dr. Brand.

IQ ratings

"We are also studying the various conditions that cause a chipmunk to react to a call," he says. "For example, when an alarm call is given, other chipmunks usually run for cover. But not always. So that call may have another meaning, one that perhaps is a defense of territorial ownership."

How intelligent are chipmunks? Dr. Brand does not know how their I.Q. rates with other animals. It has never been measured as far as he knows.

"When observing chipmunks, they give the impression of being very intelligent," he says. "But that is because their way of doing things makes them appear quite bright from our subjective point of view."

Though chipmunks are able to communicate, they do not carry on conversations, says Dr. Brand. "They emit sounds because of fear, aggression, and other emotional states. There is no reason to believe they are trying to relay a message to one another."

There might have been three exceptions to that statement however. With the royalty money they earned from their record hits, Alvin and his two colleagues probably chattered all the way to the bank.

Degree winners

Ten La Sierra campus faculty members, new recipients of doctoral degrees, were recently honored at a doctoral dinner. With these newly earned doctorates, the College of Arts and Sciences and School of Education on the La Sierra campus report over 150 full and part-time faculty holding the doctoral degree.

Honored at the event were: Ernest P. Delaporte, PhD—modern language, University of California at Riverside, 1971; Robert P. Dunn, PhD—English, Wisconsin, 1970; Fritz Guy, PhD—religion, Chicago, 1971; Anees A. Haddad, PhD—sociology and anthropology, University of Southern California, 1971; Walter S. Hammerslough, PhD—physical education, Oregon, 1971; Paul N. Hawks, PhD—communications,

University of California at Los Angeles, 1972; Reuben L. Hilde, PhD—school education, University of Southern California, 1970; William J. Napier, PhD, physical education, University of Southern California, 1971; Joann R. Robbins, DMA—music, University of Southern California, 1972; and John K. Testerman, PhD—biology, University of California at Irvine, 1971.

Failure to communicate

Attempts to promote medical and health programs among Mexican-Americans will fail unless Anglo health professionals learn to understand existing cultural differences that bar good doctor-patient relationships, says a Loma Linda University School of Health professor.

Anglo physicians have a built-in disadvantage to begin with when working with many Mexican-Americans, according to Jose Angel Fuentes, an instructor in the department of health education.

"In the past," he says, "Anglo medicine was tried by Mexican-Americans only when all other efforts had failed. For a long time, the Anglo record of successful treatment was very low among Mexican-Americans because the doctor was not consulted until the case was almost hopeless."

Mr. Fuentes estimates that nearly 35 percent of all Spanish-speaking patients still visit a physician only after they have consulted some type of folk healer. An additional 60 percent, he says, first try home remedies prescribed by relatives or friends. Both these figures are higher in rural areas, says Mr. Fuentes.

He believes the language barrier is one of the main causes of misunderstanding and says it will be difficult to overcome in the future because half of all Mexican-Americans speak only Spanish at home.

Anglo doctors practicing in areas with Mexican - American populations should carefully choose Spanish-speaking auxiliary personnel who can accurately translate the doctor-patient conversation, if the doctors themselves are unable to speak Spanish, says Mr. Fuentes.

"The very presence of an interpreter impersonalizes the physician's relationship with the patient even more," he says. "All the rapport he can develop comes through the interpreter. So it is imperative that he have a good one."

Even when Anglo practices are adopted, says Mr. Fuentes, the lack of good communication prevents many Mexican - American people from understanding the reasons behind the practices. For example, he says, an object that has been carefully washed may be handled with dirty hands, or boiled water may be poured into a dirty cup.

Mr. Fuentes, a native of Chile, supervises field projects for health students at Loma Linda University. Much of his research on Anglo medicine among Mexican-Americans was done in the lower Coachella Valley in southern California where 39.5 percent of the population is Mexican-American.

More than 40 percent of the Mexican-Americans in that valley travel to the Mexican border, two hours distance, for medical treatment, says Mr. Fuentes. "The cost there averages \$2 to \$4 a visit and they can talk with the doctor in a more personal way," he says.

In a recently completed research paper, Mr. Fuentes outlined 14 culturally-derived concepts for Anglo physicians to consider when treating Mexican-Americans. Among the concepts are the following:

-- A man who admits to pain or illness has no "machismo." That is, he is not tough. So sickness is a weakness, and he must reflect a Spartan-like attitude toward pain by not telling anyone about it.

-- Admission to the hospital is a family affair. Since the family plays such an important role to most Mexican-Americans, the family must also be strongly involved in the treatment of a patient. In many cases, a member of the family constantly remains at the bedside.

-- A woman's modesty is often why many do not visit a doctor, even a woman doctor. Modesty is considered one of the most important ways of judging "what kind of a woman she is." Many Mexican-American women, especially those over 30, show reticence to having a breast or pelvic examination for this reason.

-- People who are overweight are considered beautiful and healthy. So doctors prescribing diets should stress the health aspects of losing weight. They should not tell their patients, however, that being overweight adversely affects their appearance.

Air ambulance debuts

The first helicopter to be operated by a California hospital went into service June 5 at Loma Linda University Medical

Center.

The large Sikorsky S-55 can transport three litter patients and an ambulatory patient in addition to the pilot and a physician or paramedic. It is operated on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis. The helicopter is based at Western Helicopters, Incorporated, of Rialto, during the week and on the hospital helistop during the weekends.

Present plans call for a paramedic or physician to accompany the helicopter on all calls. The hospital employs three paramedics to cover the three shifts during a 24-hour period. The medic is on call during the night shift.

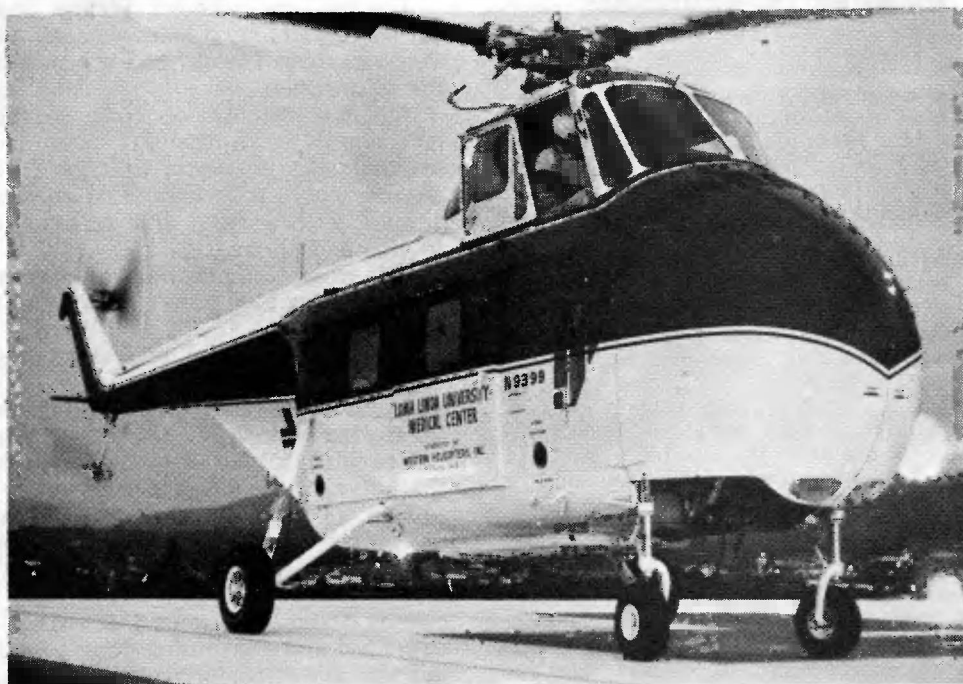
not for rescue work

The helicopter was donated by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through the State Education Agency for Surplus Property. Refitting the aircraft was financed by the Volunteer Service League (Pink Ladies) in the medical center. The same group also raised the funds for the helistop atop the medical center's sixth floor. That project was completed in the fall of 1969.

Western Helicopters personnel have installed a new engine on the helicopter and refitted it with emergency treatment equipment for hospital service. It has undergone extensive flight testing and is fully licensed by the Federal Aviation Agency. The aircraft is capable of speeds between 90 and 100 miles an hour.

The helicopter is not designed for rescue service. It is available for use by all other area hospitals for transporting patients.

Though a few other hospitals in the nation operate helicopters, Loma Linda University Medical Center officials believe they are the first to fly one without being jointly sponsored by other organizations such as police and fire departments.



Help in a hurry: air ambulance brings in first patient.

AS I SEE IT

by Robb R. Hicks

Special Representative, Loma Linda University

Master pianists

Two piano students of Anita Olsen, assistant professor of music, were finalists in the Redlands Bowl competition recently held at Redlands High School.

Over 20 pianists from southern California entered the competition with other instrumentalists and vocalists. The competition is divided into two divisions. Elaine Scalzo, a senior music major, competed in the senior division with works by Beethoven, Brahms, and Debussy. Miss Scalzo was a finalist in the senior division.

Kimo Smith, a sophomore music major, competed in the junior division with works by Beethoven, Chopin, and Kabalevsky. Mr. Smith was an award-winning finalist.

In other scholarship contests Mrs. Olsen's students also did well. Pamela Raupach, a junior music major, received a second place scholarship award of \$50 from the Mu Phi Epsilon Women's Club of Riverside. Miss Raupach competed with nine other women music majors representing such colleges and universities as University of California at Riverside, Redlands University, Riverside City College, College of the Desert, and Loma Linda University.

Kimo Smith won first place in the American Guild Scholarship contest with Doug Macomber, a sophomore music major, placing second. The concert was held in Hole Memorial Auditorium on the La Sierra campus. The nine contestants competed for the \$150 scholarship which is used for future organ lessons by the winner.

Danger to gourmets

Gourmets who may have taken with a grain of salt warnings about diets that are rich in eggs, meat, and dairy fats, should take a hard look at the findings of Robert W. Wissler, MD, professor of pathology in the University of Chicago's division of biological sciences.

At a meeting of the American Heart Association, Dr. Wissler reported experiments involving 22 rhesus monkeys. The monkeys were divided into three groups. One group was fed the entire range of the American diet, containing the 25 foods most often eaten. The second group was fed a "prudent" diet containing fewer calories, no eggs, and a marked decrease in the quantities of animal and dairy fats.

The prevalence of the symptoms of arteriosclerosis were seven times greater in the first group than in the second. A third and smaller group was permitted to eat the typical American diet freely and without discretion. These showed fewer signs of arteriosclerosis, but three of the four monkeys died before the experimental period terminated. So results from this group are inconclusive.

One ancient order of the Buddhist faith completes its ritual of admittance of a candidate for its order by having him pass through seven rooms. At the door of each room he is challenged with the same question: "Art thou a human being?" Seven times he is asked that. Seven times he must answer, "I am a human being."

Imagine yourself going through this ancient rite. The first time you might answer light-heartedly as if saying, "Of course I am a human being -- what do I look like?" But as you passed through room after room the question would take on a deeper meaning. You would probably begin to probe your own conscience and ask, "How much of a human being can I honestly say that I am?"

By the time you reached the seventh door you would feel more like praying, "Oh, God, help me to be a real human being!"

Genuine realization that you are a human being spells humility. You are one with humanity, open to error and folly -- not a paragon, infallible and angelic. In yourself you see all other men and determine to deal justly, judge mercifully, and walk humbly among them.

Full realization that you are a human also makes you aware of the marvelous powers with which your heavenly Father has endowed you. It is yours to make the world's wonder and beauty your own. It is yours day by day and every day to grow with His help to uncover new powers within yourself, yours to turn every day into a new adventure.

Thus, true wisdom by its own motion swings between the two poles of humility and Godlikeness. It is well for a man not to think more highly of himself than he ought. It is equally important that he does not think less highly of himself than he ought. In the balance of the two he finds his true measure.

I knew a man who turned every day to the obituary pages of his newspaper to note the ages of those who had died. When he came to one of his own age he began to arrange affairs at his office so that he could get away, and off he went for a week or ten days, trying to escape, he said. Escape what? Himself and his fears.

The trouble with this method is that no matter how far one drives with his big car, when he arrives at his destination the one person that is sure to be there is himself.

There simply is no escape from that. But so many in the world seem to be trying it in one way or another -- going to the movies, watching violence on TV, drinking, attending night clubs -- anything, they say, for excitement.

An acquaintance of mine carries in his wallet all kinds of identification cards with special prominence given to those that testify to his membership in clubs that give him status. He once said, "When I show people these, they know I'm no monkey." Can you imagine a man walking around with a fear that strangers might consider him what he chooses to call a "monkey"?

We do not have to be profound psychologists to diagnose this weakness. Such a man has never convinced himself that he is a human being in the full sense.

As I see it, true education begins with learning that you are human. You will be ready to graduate into a meaningful life when you can surely and confidently answer, "Art thou a human being?" with a ringing, "Yes, through the help of the living God, I am a human being."

Confident about that, you will be ready to draw out of yourself all of the potentialities that are in you.

This is what education is all about. We sometimes think of education as putting something into people. The teacher, like a big pitcher full of information, pours data into the little pitcher, a student, until he overflows with it and is "educated." Such foolishness! The word "educate" comes from the Latin "educare" which means "to bring out." You are educated and continuing your education in proportion as you have brought out and are still bringing out what is in you, as the sun brings out the seed, first the bud, then the blossom, and finally the fruit.

ALUMNI NEWS

ALLIED HEALTH

Three recently graduated medical records administration students (MRA '72) received special awards. Melanie S. Bersch won \$100 from the Southern California Medical Record Association at their



Dr. Dorothy Shoemaker, (left), president of the California Medical Record Association, and Sally A. Kimpo.

annual luncheon which was held this year on the Queen Mary that is now berthed in Long Beach.

Sally Ann Kimpo also received \$100 as the student gaining the highest academic achievement in her graduating class. Her award was from the California Medical Record Association.

Nancy J. Gardner won the Medical Record Administration Student Award by being voted by fellow graduates as the student most representative of the medical record profession.

* * *

Evelyn Britt, ScD, PT '43, recently joined the department of communications faculty in the field of audiology. She is one of a handful of Seventh-day Adventists holding a doctoral degree in audiology. She received her doctor of science degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1963.

* * *

The Occupational Alumni Association is sponsoring two student missionaries to Malamulo Hospital in Malawi, Africa. S. Kay Rose, OT '71, will instruct Daniel R. Smith OT '72, before returning home in September. Dan Smith will continue the program which includes sheltered workshop to foster realistic work habits in leprosy patients and will maintain a functional O.T. program for pre and post reconstructive surgery.

S. David Blackie, OT '68 who received his Master of Science degree from the University of Southern California in Occupational Therapy, will join the Loma Linda University staff in July. He recently received the Army Commendation Medal for distinguished service as occupational therapist and assistant clinic supervisor in the occupational therapy section, department of surgery at Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, from April, 1970 to May, 1971.

Captain Blackie was honored for his ability and enthusiasm in establishing the community work program for psychiatric patients. Through his efforts, the ward personnel became involved in the work therapy program. Much of his own time was spent in supervising treatment programs for two clinics.

According to the army commendation citation, Captain Blackie's "outstanding performance of duty throughout this period is in keeping with the most cherished traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army Medical Department, and the United States Army."

ARTS & SCIENCES

A twenty-year old dream of a new auditorium-gymnasium complex on the La Sierra campus reached reality on May 25 through the infectious enthusiasm of a few La Sierra alumni who envisioned the possible potential of funds raised by its graduates and faculty.

The outstanding success of the first phase of the campaign goes to Viktor Christensen, AS '59, president of La Sierra Alumni; Hal E. Williams, AS '51, general chairman of the TAC campaign; Derrill E. Yaeger, AS '50, chairman of advanced gifts; and Robert E. Lorenz, AS '51, SM '57, a loyal supporter and fund raiser for TAC.

The \$50,000 cash beginning is only a part of the \$250,000 total goal set for this project.

* * *

Monte Sahlin, AS '66-70, has been appointed coordinator of communications in the Office of Public Affairs at Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland. He will direct in the management of public media and coordinate the college's field program as an assistant to Fenton E. Froom. Mr. Sahlin has been an intern with the Riverside Press-Enterprise in California, been involved in public relations with the Voice of Prophecy, and pioneered an inner city ACT programs.

* * *

Norma H. Robertson AS '51-52, recently returned home after having spent a year assisting Samuel L. De Shay, SM '59,

in a Nigerian hospital. It is the only health institution for a half-million people.

The hospital staff included Dr. DeShay, two registered nurses, a doctor from Poland, and two nursing students. The 65-bed hospital was filled to capacity, she reports.

The outpatient clinic cared for up to 175 patients a day. With electricity available only three hours each morning, Dr. DeShay often performed surgery by lantern or flashlights.

DENTISTRY

Earl W. Collard, SD '62, has accepted the position as chairman of the department of operative dentistry at the University of Oklahoma School of Dentistry.

* * *

Douglas Roberts, SD '66, has been appointed chairman of the department of restorative dentistry. He will replace Dr. Lloyd Baum who has accepted that position at the State University of New York, Stonybrook, Long Island.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Speaking on "New Frontiers on Cardiovascular Nursing," at the 11th Cardiac Institute for Nurses was Lucille Lewis, GS '58, chairman of medical-surgical nursing at Loma Linda.

The institute, held at the Sinatra Medical Education Center, Desert Hospital, Palm Springs, attracted more than 200 nurses from three southern California counties. This institute is one of the year's major professional education and training programs sponsored by the Nursing Education Committee of the county's Heart Association in cooperation with the California State Nurses' Association.

Lavaun W. Sutton, SN '57, associate professor of nursing and a cardiac clinical specialist at the medical center, was a co-chairman of the Heart Chapter's nursing education committee. She also directed the day's program.

On page 37 of the May-June issue of SCOPE, James N. Nix was erroneously listed as director of the newly formed department of archives. In actuality, he is associate to Godfrey T. Anderson, PhD, who is chairman of the department. The editors of SCOPE apologize for the mistake.

MEDICINE

F. Renee Modglin, SM '48, has accepted the position of pathologist for Loma Linda Community Hospital, now under construction.

Dr. Modglin completed his pathology residency in 1956 and taught pathology and microscopic anatomy in the School of Medicine for eight years. According to Dr. Modglin, president of Bio-Laboratories Medical Group, Incorporated, a terminal linking the new hospital with a computer at Bio-Laboratories will provide the most sophisticated laboratory procedures available to hospitals today.

Dunbar W. Smith, SM '50, of the Trans-Africa Division, reports his busy projected schedule for 1972. He will hold numerous Five-Day Plans in the various areas of southern Africa. On Sundays, he and his wife will conduct a home nursing training program for laymen. Later, he will accompany General Conference representatives to all of the unions and hospitals in an area which extends from the equator to the Cape. Evangelistic campaigns will be held in the equatorial jungles of the Congo where many have been calling for the message.

Walter W. Winslow, SM '51, acting chairman of the department of psychiatry at the New Mexico School of Medicine and director of the Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, recently lectured at a community workshop in Hobbs, New Mexico.

At the May workshop, Dr. Winslow discussed an overview of current knowledge of drugs and drug abuse. He has had articles published in several publications, the most recent of which is an annual psychiatric drug study published in the "Ohio State Medical Journal."



FRESHMAN Dental class president Nelson R. Gatov presents a plaque of appreciation to Howard C. Smith, SM'32, after Dr. Smith was chosen as this year's most appreciated basic science instructor. Dr. Smith is an instructor in the department of anatomy.

At the University's 1972 commencement exercises, Melvin P. Judkins, MD, was honored as the "Alumnus of the Year."

Dr. Judkins graduated from the School of Medicine in 1947 and was granted a fellowship in urology. Shortly afterward, he entered the US Army where he served as Chief of Urology at its 28th General Hospital. Judkins completed his urology residency at the University of California Medical Center in Sacramento in 1950 and engaged in private practice until 1961 when he began a residency in radiology at the University of Oregon. In 1964, Dr. Judkins accepted a research fellowship in cardiovascular radiology and a year later was given a National Institute of Health grant in cardiovascular radiology at the University of Lund in Sweden. He returned to the University of Oregon, upon completion, and was named professor of radiology.

In 1965, he received the Silver Medal from the American Roentgen Ray Society for a scientific exhibit on transluminal recanalization. The American Heart Association honored him for distinguished achievement in "Recognition of Outstanding Accomplishment in Serving Humanity" in 1970. Dr. Judkins is the developer of a highly sophisticated method of visualizing the arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle. This procedure is known as the "Judkins' Technique" and is in world-wide use. He has performed more than 4,000 studies relative to abnormal coronary circulation that has served to help make selection of patients for coronary surgery easier and the results more predictable.

Harriet B. Randall, SM '29, a nominee for the 1972 Mother of the Year Award, recently delivered an address at the Biennial Convention of the National Charity League, Incorporated. Her address, "Parenting in the Spirit of '72" was delivered to a delegation of ladies at the convention held at the Del Coronado Hotel in Coronado.

A psychiatrist at the Pasadena Child Guidance Clinic, Dr. Randall also is an associate professor of medicine and a lecturer for the School of Health and a lecturer for the UCLA School of Public Health in Preventive Medicine. She retired in 1970, after 41 years of service, from the post of medical director and administrator of medical and health services.

Married to Paul O. Campbell, clergyman and an assistant professor in the speech department at Loma Linda, Dr. Randall is the mother of three--Dwight T. Randall, Jr., a Los Angeles attorney; Eleanor Randall Fanselau, MD, a pediatrician in Argentina; and Elizabeth Adams Randall, a junior medical student at Loma Linda.

Alsie G. Ward, SM '42, prominent physician in southeastern California for thirty years, died May 26 in her Downey home.

Dr. Ward was a member of the staffs

of both Lynwood St. Francis Hospital and Huntington Park Mission Hospital. She was a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and the Academy of General Practitioners. Dr. Ward was extremely active in various service clubs and organizations.

John A. Scharffenberg, SM '48, director of the International Nutrition Research Foundation of San Bernardino County Health Department, lectured at a Glendale health rally, in May, on "Nutritional Signs of the Times."

A recognition award for his contribution to the improvement of health care recently went to Ralph W. Burnett, SM '45, at the Kern County Postgraduate Conference dinner in Bakersfield.

Dr. Burnett was the 1970 president of the California Medical Association, past-president of the Kern County Medical Society, and has served as a California Medical Association counselor.

Glenn A. Patchen, SM '61 of Renton, Washington, was installed as a Fellow of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at its 20th Annual Meeting in Chicago. Dr. Patchen is chief of OB-GYN department at Valley General Hospital in Renton and a clinical instructor at the University of Washington School of Medicine.

O. T. Chan, SM '54, chief-of-staff of Foothill Presbyterian Hospital in Glendora, has been chosen by his colleagues for the planning and building phase of Foothill Hospital. Dr. Chan, born in Singapore, began his practice in 1958 in Glendora. Dr. Chan says he prefers family medicine because "in this age of specialization there is a need for competent family doctors." He and his wife, Jenny, have an eight year old daughter, Katherine.

Hal D. Harden, SM '63, has been selected to head up a government education program for leprosy care in Sierra Leone, West Africa. Government health officers have asked the church to take charge of the program. Dr. Harden, a former missionary to North Africa, is trained in leprosy rehabilitation. He is expected to assume the responsibilities in West Africa this summer.

HEALTH

On June 7 the Loma Linda University Chapter of Delta Omega Society was formed with Albert Sanchez, DrPh, as president; Mervyn G. Hardinge, SM '42, as vice-president; and Jan W. Kuzma, PhD, as secretary-treasurer.

The new officers were, respectively, chapter members of UCLA, Harvard Uni-

sity, and University of Michigan. Delta Omega is the honorary society of the American Public Health Association and grants new membership only to a very limited number of eligible persons of high scholastic attainment and promise of achievement in areas related to public health. Select faculty members may also be elected.

Elected charter members of the Loma Linda University chapter are, faculty: D. Register, PhD, and P. William Singer, SM '55, and students Galen Fillmore, Estelle M. Fletcher, Darrell A. Leonhardt, James C. McShane, Linda K. Osborne, Elbert C. Shackleton, Daniel Skoretz, all of SH '72.

Eunice Hankins, SH '68, was given an award by the California Public Health Association at their May meeting. Her award was for Outstanding Leadership in Health Education.

She also was recently presented with a commendatory scroll by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for her



Los Angeles County Supervisor Pete Schabarum presents a commendatory scroll to Eunice Hankins, SH '68, for her work in staging health programs on Los Angeles radio and television stations.

work in innovative health education programs utilizing the mass media to educate the Spanish-speaking population about health.

At the present time, she has two radio programs and a bi-monthly television program. The TV show is a 30-minute health education program.

She has been employed by the Los Angeles County Health Department for four years, and is senior health educator with the East Los Angeles Children and Youth Project.

Graduates and faculty of the School of

Health have been busy conducting health seminars in various areas.

Charles A. Thomas, PhD, PT '52, assistant professor of preventive care in the School of Health, recently held a seminar on the "Seven Steps to Fitness." He discussed fatigue, insomnia, fatty degeneration of muscles, and stressed how one can be in better physical condition. Dr. Thomas has been with the teaching staff at Loma Linda University since 1954.

Charlotte Hamlin, SN '43, SH '72, conducted a Family Nutrition and Health Seminar in the Lodi area. Her aim, she said, was to bring new dimensions to nutrition and health through visual aids, guest speakers, demonstrations, and films.

A unique, five - week seminar for husbands and wives was held in the home of William, SH '68, and Ellen Newcomb. Meetings were directed to couples where the wife has taken basic Fascinating Womanhood classes for the purpose of building better communication between husbands and wives. Bill is an assistant professor of health education in the School of Health.

NURSING

When Beverly Blake, SN '64, became Nursing and Health Programs chairman for the Black Hills Area Chapter of the American Red Cross, she arranged to enroll in a training course that is still to take place. But she got her training the hard way, in the grim and tragic hours after Rapid Creek tore a fifteen-mile hole through the middle of her South Dakota town.

Mrs. Blake wasn't in Rapid City when the tragedy occurred. But as soon as she heard the news, she and her husband, Charles Blake, MD, flew back in their private plane.

Mrs. Blake recruited more than 60 nurses to work in Red Cross shelters, at aid stations, in hard-pressed hospitals, in the Public Health Department's typhoid tetanus immunization program, and at the morgues.

At first, Mrs. Blake, who has her master's degree in maternal and child care, found the job of organizing and coordinating the tremendous emergency nursing effort frustrating "because everything seemed so disorganized." But she quickly realized that there was nothing so disorganized as what the river had done to the city. As things settled down, the number of shelters was reduced to two as were the number of morgues. However, injuries continued to rise as people came in after being hurt while digging through the wreckage of their homes and belongings.

Mrs. Blake said she found the task exhausting, getting only two or three hours sleep from the time of her return until Sunday afternoon. A few days after the city had recuperated from some of its initial shock, Mrs. Blake found the time to fly two Red Cross workers on a disaster survey mission.

Officials of Loma Linda Community Hospital, now under construction, have appointed Rosalie Mitchell, SN '46, as director of nursing. Mrs. Mitchell has had more than 28 years experience, including two years as director of nursing at Redlands Community Hospital and two years as director of Central Service at Loma Linda University Medical Center.

Cheryl Rhodes, SN '66, senior staff nurse in the surgical intensive care unit at the University Hospital, University of California, San Diego, has passed the California bar examinations and was admitted to the bar June 2, in ceremonies in San Diego.

Maureen R. Maxwell, SN '43, has recently returned from a trip throughout the Far East where she had the opportunity to visit clinics and hospitals observing, first-hand, the advancement nursing has made since it was pioneered in 1928.

There are few 50-year classes that can compare with the record set by the "famous" School of Nursing class of 1922. Mary Colby Monteith has supplied these facts: of the original 35 members, 25 are still living and 20 were present at the homecoming banquet in April. The class has maintained a yearly letter for fifty years. Every fifth year, several days are spent together, following homecoming, in a class reunion.

Through the years, the class has kept the same officers--Jessie Burwell, president; Peggy Israel, vice-president; Bessie Falconer, treasurer; and Pearl Willis, secretary. Since 1945, the class has worked toward a gift for their Golden Anniversary. At the last homecoming banquet, Mrs. Burwell reported \$2,144 had been raised for the Undergraduate Student Nurse Scholarship Fund.

Statistics show four class members spent overseas mission service in the South American, Inter - American, and Southern Asia Divisions. At least nine have been engaged in administration and teaching.

In presenting special certificates to the class, Dr. Bieber mentioned that the 20 members present at homecoming represented a thousand years of professional nursing. Twelve of the class married graduates of the School of Medicine.



Class of 1922

RUSSIAN STUDY TOUR



DR. BAKER



DR. SCHWARZ

Summer 1973

7,000 MILES

Leaving the USA., June 27, 1973, for 35 days in the USSR. Covering European Russia, Black Sea Russia, Caucasus Russia, Asiatic Russia, and Siberian Russia--7,000 miles inside the USSR.

EIGHT UNITS

Eight quarter units of upper division credit available in Russian History. Russia to 1917, four units. Instructor: Richard Schwarz, Ph D, Andrews University. Russia 1917-1973, four units. Instructor: Alonzo Baker, Ph D, Loma Linda University.

IDEAL

An ideal tour for college students, academy teachers, ministers and others who want to see and study the second most important world power. Doctors Baker and Schwarz will give evening lectures throughout the tour.

SABBATHS

All Sabbaths free. First Sabbath in Leningrād with our believers; second Sabbath with our Moscow church. Vegetarian meals available on all the tour.

FLY SAS

SAS will fly the tour via the polar route to Leningrad. No charter planes with their jammed accommodations and uncertain schedules. One day stopover in Copenhagen going. One day stopover in Stockholm returning. Tour limited to forty members.

FOR INFO

For full information send postal card to Dr. Alonzo Baker, Loma Linda University, Riverside, CA 92505; or to Dr. Richard Schwarz, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Mich. 49104.

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